The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to March 9 by Ocean Telegraph.

Further Details of the Fenian Outbreak in Ireland.

The Insurgents in Strong Force in Tipperary County.

Government Troops with Artillery Sent Against Them.

Tipperary Disaffected and Disposed to Join in the Outbreak.

Immense Seizures of Arms by the Government.

The Reorganization of the Derby Cabinet Completed.

The Ottoman Government and its Christian Subjects.

IRELAND.

Continuance of the Fenian Outbreak—A Battle Looked for in Tipperary County.

DUBLIN, Friday, March 8—Evening.

A dispatch from Waterford reports that the Fenians appeared in force on Devil's Bit Mountain, Tipperary County.

Troops with artillery had been sent to dislodge them. The result of the battle is not yet known.

The insurgents muster in strong force, particularly in the County of Tipperary.

No bands have yet appeared in Wicklow County, and the town of Wicklow is quiet.

Reports from Drogheda state that there has been no further disturbance in that city.

Up to this hour twelve of the foremost rebel leaders have been captured.

The Fenians have captured, and now hold possession of the Police barracks at Kilkeel, in the County of Kildare.

Tranquillity Restored in Leinster—No Recent Disturbance in Kerry.

LONDON, Saturday, March 9—Noon.

It is reported from Ireland to-day that tranquillity has been restored throughout the Province of Leinster, and that there has been no recent disturbance in the County of Kerry, the scene of the abortive outbreak of last month.

Threatened Attack upon the Town of Tipperary—The Inhabitants Disaffected and Disposed to Aid the Fenians.

DUBLIN Friday, March 9.

A dispatch from Waterford states that the Galty Mountains, on the borders of Tipperary and Cork Counties are swarming with Fenians, and it is feared that an attack will be made upon the town of Tipperary, the inhabitants of which are disaffected and strongly disposed to help them.

Discovery and Seizure of Loads of Arms—Failure of the Uprising to Become General.

LONDON, Saturday, March 9—P. M.

Official dispatches received from Ireland say that loads of arms have been discovered and seized by the military, and that this fact seems to confirm the reports that the rising of the Irish had failed to be general.

Small Bands of Fenians Patroling the Country—They are Committing Robberies Wherever they Go—Stephens Still in Paris.

LONDON, Saturday, March 9—Evening.

Dispatches from Dublin state that small bands of Fenians are patroling the Counties of Cork, Waterford, Tipperary and Limerick, pressing the people into their ranks, and committing robberies everywhere.

The taverns in the City of Cork are to be closed every evening at dusk.

JAMES STEPHENS is reported to be still in Paris.

ENGLAND.

The Reorganization of the Derby Ministry.

LONDON, Saturday, March 9—P. M.

The organization of the Derby Government has been completed. The Duke of Marlborough becomes Lord President of the Privy Council, in place of the Duke of Buckingham, who was appointed Colonial Secretary, and the Duke of Richmond will take the chair at the head of the Board of Trade.

Funeral of Artemus Ward.

LONDON, Saturday, March 9—Evening.

The funeral of "Artemus Ward" (CHARLES F. BROWNE) took place to-day. The remains were buried in Kensal Green, and were followed to the grave by a great number of literary gentlemen and friends, including many Americans. The United States Legation was represented by Mr. MORAN, First Secretary to Minister ADAMS.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Leading Powers of Europe Urge the Porte to a Settlement.

LONDON, Friday, March 8—Evening.

It is stated that the leading Powers of Europe have united in urging upon the Ottoman Government the immediate enforcement of the provisions of the treaties of 1856, and the granting of liberal concessions to its christian subjects.

NEW CABLE FACILITIES.

A Submarine Cable to Connect Placentia with Sydney, Cape Breton.

LONDON, Saturday, March 9.

Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD has consummated the purpose on which chiefly he came hither a few weeks ago, by contracting for a submarine cable to be laid from Placentia, Newfoundland, to Sydney, Cape Breton. This enterprise looks to still greater security for regular and prompt transmission of cable news between the United States and the Old World.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Friday, March 8—Evening.

Consols closed unchanged from 90⅞ for money.

American Securities closed as follows:

United States Five-twenties......73¾
Illinois Centrals......77¾
Erie Railway Shares......36

FRANKFORT, Friday, March 8—P. M.

United States bonds close at 77⅜.

LONDON, Saturday, March 9—Noon.

Consols to-day, 90¾ for money.

United States Five-twenties......74¼
Illinois Central......77¾
Erie......36¼

LONDON, Saturday, March 9—Evening.

Consols closed unchanged at 90¾.

United States Five-Twenties......74¼
Illinois Central......77¾
Erie Railway Shares......36¼

FRANKFORT, Saturday, March 9—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 77⅜.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Friday Evening, March 8.

COTTON—The Cotton market still shows a downward tendency and closes easier. The sales today amounted to 7,000 bales; Middling Uplands 13⅜d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market for Breadstuffs closed steady. Corn, 37s. 3d.@37s. 6d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market is steady and prices are firm.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 9—Noon.

COTTON—The market is still dull and heavy, and the downward tendency in prices continues. The quotations to-day are: Middling Uplands, 13⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 13⅜d. The sales to-day will be trifling.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet. Oats 3s. 9d. for American and Canadian, ℔ 45 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Lard 50s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for American. Tallow 43s. 6d. ℔ 100 lbs.

PRODUCE—Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. ℔ ton for thin oblong, for feeding.

TRADE REPORT—Advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market for goods and yarns is dull and heavy.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 9—Evening.

COTTON—The market for Cotton continues dull, and quotations show a further decline. The closing prices were as follows:

Middling Uplands......13d.
Middling Orleans......13⅛d.

The sales to-day foot up 7,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for Breadstuffs closes easier.

PROVISIONS—Pork, Prime City Mess, 75s. 6d. ℔ 200 lbs. American Lard, 50s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

PRODUCE—Resin, Common Wilmington, 9s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Ashes, 33s. 6d. for Pots. Spirits Turpentine, 37s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Petroleum, 1s. 7d. ℔ gallon for Pennsylvania refined and Canada White. Whale Oil, 38s. ℔ 252 gallons for Iceland.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Saturday, March 9.

The steamships *City of Washington* and *Chicago*, from New-York, touched here to-day and proceeded to Liverpool.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Cardinal Cullen and the Lord Lieutenant—The Fenian Prisoners—Further Suspension of the Habeas Corpus—Stronger Measures Threatened—Prospects of War and Cholera—Accouchment of the Princess of Wales—Loyalty.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1867.

An event has just occurred in Dublin which has shaken the soul of Mr. WHALLEY and filled the Orange Party in Ireland with the liveliest feeling of indignation. The Protestant Lord Mayor of Dublin invited the Lord Lieutenant and Cardinal CULLEN to dine with him at the Mansion House. The Lord Lieutenant took his place on the dais, followed by the Cardinal in his scarlet hat and robes and scarlet stockings, giving his arm to the sister of Her Majesty's representative. The Protestant Archbishop of Dublin was not present. It was a very tight place and he thought he had better keep out of it. Lord ABERCORN was formerly a bit of an Orangeman himself, but he met the Cardinal with a generous cordiality. But oh! the fiery denunciations he will have to encounter for sitting at table with one of the liveried attendants of the scarlet lady—hobnobbing with a red-legged representative of the Beast of the Apocalypse!

The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* contains a pretended revelation of the mysteries of Fenian movements. The attack on Chester, risings in the large towns in England, and a general insurrection in Ireland were stopped just in the nick of time by a messenger from the new Head Centre, JOHN MITCHELL, from his headquarters at Richmond. The news did not get to Kerry in time to stop the rising there; but Mr. MITCHELL, who has superceded STEPHENS, now in Paris, or the south of France, has decided that nothing must be done, except organization and preparation, until war between England and America or France, shall give them a better opportunity. So that matter is settled.

As to a war and an opportunity, not if England can help it. I see but one speck. It is not Canada or the *Alabama*. On the 1st of May the Count of Flanders, heir to the throne of Belgium, is to be married to the beautiful Princess MARY of HOHENZOLLERN. That may mean that Prussia unites with England to secure the independence of Belgium. The French army, in the interest of peace, is to be raised to 1,400,000. If there is one desire in France, more powerful than all others, it is to have the Rhine frontier. Here is the one chance for war in western Europe.

The Chilian loan has been so successfully negotiated through the banking house of J. S. MORGAN & Co., that the United Danubian Principalities are borrowing a few millions in London and Paris. The stock, issued at 71, is to pay eight per cent., in lots to suit purchasers, and on the most accommodating terms, so that the actual interest will be twelve per cent., guaranteed by mortgage on real estate. If large interest means poor security, I should be wary of such an investment. Beside the lowering prospect of the future in Eastern Europe, there is at this moment in Roumania, a large grain-raising country, a very severe famine. A country that produces only grain, and lays up no supply against a year of scarcity, is in a very bad case when there comes a succession of two or three bad harvests. England can exchange the products of mines and factories for bread. Roumania has no such resource.

The lovely Princess of Wales has had her third baby, a princess, born on the 20th. A message was sent to the Lord Mayor of London to apprise him of the happy event, and he has ordered a new official robe, heavy with gold lace, which is to cost $650. The silver plate and other ornaments of the Mansion House are also to be renewed and burnished at a cost of over $4,000. The money, some think, had better be given to feed the thousands now out of work; but spending money is one way of giving. A rush on rich velvets would carry prosperity to the weavers of Spitalfields. But I forget the Princess, who, in less than three years, has added three members to the Royal family. The guns of the Tower and of Windsor Castle fired a joyful salute and the bells welcomed the infant Princess a month before she was expected. Yesterday, Earl DERBY moved "an address from Parliament to Her Majesty, congratulating Her Majesty on the safe delivery of the Princess of Wales."

These events in the family of His Royal Highness the heir apparent are not more joyful than unexpected. On the first occasion the Princess was on the ice skating half an hour before the realm was astonished and delighted. On the present occasion the beautiful Princess was suffering from rheumatism, and the advent of the infant Princess was, as the Irish Secretary says, "as mysterious as it was unaccountable." I do not think our happy planet is blessed with a royal family more remarkably prolific. Americans, I am aware, think lightly of royalty, and some of them imagine that the English will in time outgrow it. It is a mistake. The English never outgrow anything. As I heard a buxom, blooming dame say yesterday, apropos to whatever she was talking about, "Its the custom of the country, and you can't get away from it." As the Cockney's say, "its in the hair."

The Queen has come to Windsor to open the festive season. During the Summer she will visit Paris and the Exhibition, as the guest of the Emperor and Empress. The Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl DERBY, Lord STANLEY and Mr. GLADSTONE will attend the opening of the Exhibition. The newspapers announce that all the necessary preparations are made for the additions to the royal family expected in April and May. In the case of the Princess MARY (TECK) "Sir CHARLES LOCOCK has promised to be present, but will take no active part in the conduct of the case."

For three nights of this week there have been disturbances amounting at last to a serious riot, caused by a no-popery lecturer at Wolverhampton. The first night the Irishmen present at the lecture got angry and broke the benches. The second night they gathered to the number of 6,000 about the building and broke the windows; on the third the house was protected by a strong body of police and military, but the Irishmen threatened to raise the whole body of Irish labors in the back country, and a strong body of troops has been sent for.

It is not improbable that the Fenians are taking advantage of this religious excitement, and fanning its flames, but these lecturers have much to answer for. Supposing all they say were true, it is neither polite nor wise to use the language they do respecting the religious faith of any people, except at a safe distance. The Irishman may neglect his religion or disgrace it, but he is none the less ready to fight for it. If he were to fight with the Pope he would still want a priest handy to give him absolution. And then the language of these itinerant lecturers, whether speculating for themselves on Protestant credulity, or employed by the Irish Church Missions, is too abominable for human patience—atleast for Irish impatience—to bear. I have at this moment on my desk a book sold by one of these lecturers, in which Romish priests are denounced as "seducers," "adulterers," "more corrupt than a sodomite," "the slave of the most debasing sensuality," "the most impious blasphemer," "a moral skunk, (with a large S—the lay papist is an immoral skunk,) whose offensive, destructive properties and habits make the creature at once an object of dread, loathsomeness and aversion; a venerous nondescript—an agency of Satan for transforming men and women into useless or malignant beings;" "Satan's decoy-birds, enslaved and desiring to enslave."

I copy this atrocious farago from a pamphlet bearing the imprint of respectable London, Dublin and Edinburgh publishers—one of them a firm of "Booksellers to Her Majesty," and recommended by clergymen, and to be used in Sunday-schools. Is it a wonder that poor Irishmen, venerating their priesthood, should sometimes make a slight demonstration against the authors of such "pernicious nonsense?" Yesterday the town of Wolverhampton was posted with the following notices:

"The confessional unmasked; showing the depravity of the priesthood and the immorality of the confessional. Ladies not admitted to the lecture on the confessional, except those who frequent it; nor gentlemen under 21 years of age."

"Protestants of Wolverhampton! Is Popery to rule in your town? Is the glorious freedom of speech, transmitted to you by your fathers, and sealed in their blood, to be lost? Show your interest by your support. Dr. ARMSTRONG (rector of Burslem) will take the chair to-night. Come in crowds."

Which they did. Five or six hundred Protestants armed themselves to protect the lecturer, and the town was patrolled by a strong force of police and military, so that the peace has been so far happily preserved. The magistrates denounced the indecent and outrageous character of the lecture, but, this being a free country, they had no power to prevent it.

The interest of Englishmen in American affairs is large and various. The prosperity of the new realm of Canada depends upon the good-will of America. There is no opposition in England to the independence of British America, if it wants independence. A peaceful annexation of Canada to the United States would bring a sense of relief; but so long as the Canadians are loyal to the British Crown, the British Crown cannot shake them off. There is really but one strong objection to annexation—the fact that it would bring Canada under the American protective system. This system is the *bête noir* of Englishmen. The *Times* predicts universal ruin and demoralization as its speedy consequences. The Custom-houses will be corrupted, and smuggling established as a permanent business. Every Irishman, if he can do nothing else, can make whisky and cheat the revenue. Every American will come to Europe to buy his clothes, and by that one purchase save his entire expenses. "Owing to the protectionist policy of the United States we continue, in an unusual degree, to command the trade of the world," says the *Times*; so that all its long columns of warning and exhortation are prompted by pure benevolence. American protection enables England to command the trade of the world, and build ships and steamers at a profit for the merchants of New-York. Then why decry it? But the Americans not only protect their manufactures, they have lost faith in what they used to consider their sheet anchor, the Constitution, and are consequently "plunged in a storm of revolution." Unhappy Americans—encouraging smugglers, enabling England to command the trade of the world, and plunging into storms. These people go to the President's receptions, not only without a court costume—no swords, no wigs, no knee-buckles—but actually without swallow-tail coats and white chokers. High tariff and low toggery! Judges without wigs and a President shaking hands with all comers!! Why, even the Speaker of the House of Commons wears an immense wig, which strikes the wildest Radical with a sense of awe, and curbs the violence of Mr. BRIGHT. The clerks wear wigs, closely curled, and of smaller dimensions. The Lord Chancellor, of course, wears a very voluminous wig, and sits on a woolsack, which of itself is enough to keep the Lords in order. A few years ago, all the Bishops, sitting in their stately lawn sleeves in the House of Peers, wore portentous wigs; but they have left them off, and ever since the Church has been in danger, attacked by essays and reviews, COLENSO, and the ritualists and dissenters. Mr. JEROME's prize gentleman may do something to save the Republic; but what you want is etiquette, free trade, more swallow-tail coats, more white chokers and wigs. Preserve the Constitution inviolate. Admit British calicoes and cutlery, duty free. But above all things, import a good stock of full-bottomed wigs for the President of the Senate, Speaker COLFAX and all the Judges. England might not command the trade of the world, but her maternal yearnings would be satisfied.

Speaking of wigs:

Sir HUGH CAIRNS, late M. P. for Belfast, and now Lord Chief-Justice, has been, at the age of 47, raised to the peerage. England is a good country for clever lawyers. One of these days you will hear of my Lord BENJAMIN. But we want more Judges. There are only 15 first-class Judges, and the business of the Courts is accumulating at such a rate as to discourage litigation. These Judges are not badly paid, considering. One has $40,000 salary a year, with I know not what perquisites and appointments; two have $35,000, and the rest $25,000 each, and then the wigs they wear! But think of twelve Judges with salaries equal to that of the President of the United States, with no prospect of impeachment, and three others, $10,000 and $15,000 larger, with honors, pensions and peerages in perspective! England is the paradise of lawyers.

The way to become a lawyer in England is to eat a certain number of dinners at Gray's Inn or Middle Temple. When the student has eaten his regular number of dinners, and paid for them, he is called to the Bar. At the Temple, when a squad is "called," they put on a serge gown and a pair of large bands, like those in the old portraits of clergymen, and are conducted to the Parliament Chamber where the benchers sit over their wine and walnuts. The whipper-in marshals them in order and a glass of wine is given to each. The senior bencher rises, glass in hand, welcomes them to the Bar, and drinks their health. The senior candidate returns thanks, and they retire full blown barristers, with a right to wear gown and wig, and take briefs when they can get them. They do not consult with clients, but are instructed by Attorneys; a different sort of animal altogether. Then, to become a Judge with $40,000 a year, and a peer of the realm, is only a question of time, talent and opportunity. Every barrister carries in his closely curled wig, a possible patent of nobility.

MONADNOCK.

WASHINGTON.

Financial Statement for the Past Week—Speaker Colfax and Senator Morton on Reconstruction—Confirmations and Rejections by the Senate.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 9.

During the week ending to-day the Treasurer of the United States has received from the printers $391,500 in fractional currency. During the same period there has been forwarded to the United States Depository at Pittsburgh $30,000, and to the National Banks $100,988 87. Total $130,988 87. The securities held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for National Banks reported to-day were as follows: To secure the circulation of notes, $340,554,450; for deposits of public monies, $39,911,450; total, $379,465,900. The disbursements for the week were as follows: War, $4,450,228; Navy, $569,267; Interior, $1,056,128. The National Bank currency issued during the week was $57,650. The total amount in actual circulation at this date is $298,880,684. This is after deducting the currency returned, including worn-out notes, &c. The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were $504,480 65, making the total amount for the week ending to-day $4,191,628 30, and a total of $205,871,502 25 since the 1st of July, 1866.

SENATOR MORTON SERENADED.

The Indiana friends of Senator MORTON, to-night, complimented him with a serenade, and in response he made a speech, in which he bore testimony to the bravery of 225,000 Indiana troops who entered the service to suppress the rebellion, none of whom had brought disgrace upon our flag, and none of whose officers made a blunder which led to defeat. After speaking of the mineral and agricultural resources of that State, and remarking that in 1870 its population will be two millions, he said Congress had recently passed a great measure of reconstruction, by which protection was to be extended to both white and black loyal men against persecution and murder, and at the same time all civil and political rights conferred upon them. The reconstruction of society in these States shall be on a basis that should last forever. He hoped that the President would execute the law in its letter and spirit. The people of the South had done nothing but make mistakes, and the people of Alexandria made a foolish mistake when they defied the national authorities by recently refusing the colored men the ballot. The South would make a greater mistake if they refused to abide by this law. There might be delays in reconstruction, but he anticipated that in two years the South would be admitted to all its rights, and we may soon hope to see the restoration of peaceful and fraternal feelings everywhere.

Speaker COLFAX being called for highly eulogized Senator MORTON as having been conspicuous among the loyal Governors in rallying troops to the field in the late war, and as having earned for himself the title of the soldiers' friend. He indorsed what the Senator had said about reconstruction. Congress had opened a door to restore the Southern States to their civil and political power, but Congress had said to them, "you shall come back clothed in new robes of liberty and justice; you shall be led by the faithful men, the Unionists, whom you dispised in your fancied triumph of a miserable confederacy;" and the friends who listened to him would say, as the country would say, "those who love the flag shall rule the country."

Both of these speakers were warmly applauded, as were other gentlemen who addressed the meeting.

CONDEMNATION OF ARMY STORES.

Gen. CANBY, in command of the Department of Washington, has issued an order directing that hereafter in this department inspections of property for condemnation will not be made by post or other commanders excepting in the case of perishable articles requiring the immediate action of an inspector, unless instructions to that effect are given from headquarters.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received returns exhibiting an aggregate disposal of 19,892 acres of the public lands during the month of February last, at the following local offices, viz.: Nebraska City, Nebraska, 8,724 acres; St. Peters, Minn., 4,015 acres; Humboldt, Kan., 4,299 acres. A large portion of the land was taken under the Homestead Law for actual settlement and cultivation, and the remainder sold for cash, and located with Agricultural College scrip and military warrants. The cash sales amounted to $3,509. The Commissioner has transmitted to the local office at San Francisco, Cal., in addition to those already reported, decisions in cases of series known as Rancho Bolso de Tomales, under the special act of Congress, approved June 17, 1864, making in the aggregate one hundred and sixty cases, embracing 16,483 acres. The Commissioner also transmitted to the Governor of Iowa Patent No. 5, embracing 1,120 acres of swamp lands in the late Chariton District, inuring to the State under grant of Sept. 28, 1850.

REMOVAL OF KANSAS INDIANS.

Since the 12th of February treaties have been made with the following tribes providing for their removal from Kansas, &c., to the Indian country south of that State, viz.: With the Kaws, Feb. 13; Sacs and Foxes, of Mississippi, Feb. 18; Sacs and Foxes, of Missouri, Feb. 19; Miamis, Peorios, Weas, Piankeshaws, Ottawas, and Wyandottes, Feb. 23; Pottawottomies, Feb. 27; Kickapoos, Feb. 28, and Shawnees March 2. The Delawares were treated with last year. Beside the above named tribes, treaties have been made with the Stockbridges, of Wisconsin, the surrendered Sioux, of Dakotah, and with the Cherokees since the date first above mentioned.

CONFIRMATIONS AND REJECTIONS.

The Senate, in Executive session, confirmed the following nominations: WILLIAM M. SWAYNE, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh District of Pennsylvania; JOHN WYTOCK, to be District-Attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas. The following were rejected: WILLIAM PRICE, for Surveyor of Customs, Quincy, Ill.; P. S. ARNDT, Postmoster, Kanosha, Wis.; A. HAZELTINE, Postmaster, Jamestown, N. Y.

THE FREEDMEN IN THE DISTRICT.

The Employment Agents of the Freedmen's Bureau for this District are busily employed in providing homes and situations for the freed people in and about this District. Since the 1st inst. 226 persons have been provided with good situations in the Northern, Western and Southern States. They are sent to their new homes in charge of an agent from the Bureau.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Surgeon CHARLES EVENSFIELD has been detached from duty at the Navy-yard at New-York, and placed on waiting orders. Midshipmen W. B. CEST and J. C. RICHING, of the Naval Academy, have resigned. Surgeon GEO. PECK is ordered to duty at the New-York Navy-Yard on April 1 next.

ARMY BULLETIN.

Major ISAAC LYNDE, of the retired list, has been ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Department of Dakotah for duty.

The following have had their leaves of absence extended:

Brevet Major JOHN G. TURNBULL, Third Artillery, seven days.

First Lieut. O. M. MITCHELL, Seventeenth Infantry, leave extended thirty days.

Brevet Capt. A. H. D. WILLIAMS, Fiftieth Cavalry, has thirty days' leave.

DAILY PAPER FOR THE COLORED PEOPLE.

The colored citizens of Washington and Georgetown are about organizing a joint stock association for the purpose of establishing a daily and weekly newspaper in the National Metropolis. It is stated that upward of $2,000 have already been subscribed.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 9.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

The Chair laid before the Senate the annual report of the National Academy of Science, which was referred to the Committee on Printing, with a motion to print 1,000 extra copies.

RECIPROCITY.

On motion of Mr. CONNESS, the documents on file in relation to the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Petitions and memorials were presented and referred.

COMMISSIONERS TO THE INDIANS.

Mr. HENDERSON, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported the House bill appropriating $20,000 to defray the expenses of Commissioners sent by the President to the Indian country, which was passed and goes to the President.

ALEXANDRIA ELECTION.

Mr. VAN WINKLE presented the petition of the citizens of Alexandria, asking that Congress delay action on the joint resolution annulling the Alexandria election, until the people of Alexandria shall have had an opportunity of being heard on the subject.

Mr. WILSON said that since offering the resolution referred to he had been waited upon by a delegation from Alexandria, who assured him that they did not believe the late act of Congress was applicable to their last election, as no district commanders had been appointed, and that in the May election they should receive the votes of negroes under the military law.

Mr. JOHNSON said the people of Alexandria had consulted several eminent professional men, who told them that colored people were not entitled to vote at the late election under the military bill.

RELIEF FOR THE SOUTH.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a joint resolution appropriating $1,000,000 for the relief of destitute people of the South and Southwest, of any and all classes, to be expended under the superintendence of the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in supplies of food.

Mr. TRUMBULL, in explaining the necessity for passing the above, said that Gen. HOWARD had called on the Judiciary Committee this morning, and testified that unless something of the kind was done there would be actual starvation among the disloyal portion of the South.

Former appropriations had been sufficient to provide for the actual wants of freedmen and loyal refugees, but under the resolutions passing them, no money could be spent in relieving the destitution of the disloyal people of the South. It was now asked to extend the aid to all alike.

The recommendation of the Committee was $580,750 less than that asked for by Gen. HOWARD.

After further discussion by Messrs. STEWART and POMEROY in favor of the resolution,

Mr. SPRAGUE moved to amend the resolution by increasing the appropriation to $1,500,000.

Mr. DOOLITTLE advocated the amendment.

After further discussion the amendment was disagreed to.

A debate sprang up on the subject of the resolution, in the course of which Mr. STEWART said the Indian Bureau was a cesspool into which all the surplus funds of the country were turned.

Mr. HARLAN asked Mr. STEWART where he got such information as warranted that assertion.

Mr. STEWART replied in a speech criticising in general terms the management of Indian affairs and the repeated conflict between the civil and military authorities growing out of it.

Mr. HARLAN said there was no such conflict; the only conflict there was arose from a difference of opinion between the people of the Territories and the people of the more civilized regions as to the proper treatment of the Indians. The people of the Territories were for the extermination of the Indians, and the army sympathized with them. The people of the States held different opinions. Mr. HARLAN then denied that there was as much corruption in the Indian Department of the Government as was asserted.

Mr. JOHNSON rose to suggest that the debate was taking too wide a range and wandering too far from the subject properly before the Senate.

The debate was resumed on the subject of the resolution, and was participated in by Messrs. Norton, Drake, Conkling, Howe, Saulsbury, Henderson, Wilson, Doolittle, Corbett, Frelinghuysen and Trumbull.

The resolution was then passed.

BUILDERS OF THE COMANCHE.

Mr. CONNESS introduced a joint resolution for the relief of DONOHUE, RYAN and SECOR, builders of the iron-clad *Comanche*, which was referred to the Naval Committee.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. CAMERON introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire what steps are necessary to prevent foreign Governments from introducing upon this Continent institutions and governments contrary to those established by the founders of this Republic, &c., which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, went into Executive Session and soon after adjourned.

NEW-YORK.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Dull Saturday—New-York Fire Commissioners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 9, 1867.

Saturday is proverbially a dull day in the Legislature, and this one has been no exception to the rule. The attendance of members has been thin. The lobby is pretty much all away, and lassitude and fatigue are visible everywhere. The adjournment this morning was to Monday evening.

NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.

An important change in the Fire Department is impending. The dissatisfaction with the present Board is nearly universal, and, as I remarked yesterday, has done more than any other cause to discourage the Republicans in the Legislature from voting new Commissioners.

The Committee on Cities in the Assembly have resolved to report a bill framed in the Committee from the materials of two or three bills upon this subject which have heretofore been committed to them, which vacates the offices of the Commissioners and leaves the Governor free to appoint a new Board, either reappointing those members of the present Board who may be deemed worthy or appointing a new Board entirely.

The fact that a Committee nearly all Republican have agreed on such a report shows how intense is the dissatisfaction with the present *régime*.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, March 9.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

By Mr. LOW—A majority report:

To increase the fare on the Central Railroad to two and a half cents per mile.

Providing for the construction of a canal bridge over the Genesee Canal in Rochester.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GIBSON—To increase salaries of the Assessors of Troy.

By Mr. HUMPHREY—For the establishment of a normal training school in Geneseo.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND—For a free bridge over the Harlem River.

By Mr. LENT—To incorporate the New-York City and Long Island Bridge Company. Also, to provide for the protection of keepers of inns, hotels, boarding-houses and lodging-houses.

BILLS ADVANCED TO THE THIRD READING.

Amending the act to facilitate the construction of the Southern Central Railroad.

For the relief of the Coöperative Iron Founders' Association of Troy.

Amending the charter of the Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children in New-York. This bill was amended by fixing the *per capita* allowance at $110 per year, and striking out the clause which limited the aid to a period of three years.

Amending the charter of the village of Peekskill. (Mr. LENT in the chair.)

To more particularly define the duties of overseers of highways.

Mr. GIBSON introduced a bill to protect tenants in fee in the possession of their lands.

By H. C. MURPHY—A bill incorporating the Washington Market Savings Bank of New-York.

The Assembly having returned the Constitutional Convention Bill, with a message that the House had non-concurred, Mr. FOLGER moved that the Senate insist and ask for a Committee of Conference. It was carried, and Messrs. FOLGER, GODDARD and LOW were appointed on the part of the Senate.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

REPORTS.

Relative to certain water rights in the town of Pawling.

Relative to the Fire Department in New-York.

To elect a Receiver of Taxes in Yonkers.

To change the county site of Schuyler County from Havana to Watkins.

To change the time for the annual meeting of the Excise Commissioners.

To amend the act providing for the enlargement of the Cayuga and Seneca Canal.

To amend the charter of the Union-avenue Association of Saratoga Springs.

To extend Central Road, or avenue, in Westchester County.

To legalize certain acts of the Niagara Falls Bridge Company.

Relative to common schools in Lockport.

Providing for filling vacancies in the office of Supervisor.

For the incorporation of coöperative and industrial unions.

To authorize the sale of the State Armory at Kingston.

Relative to the Niagara Frontier Police.

To release certain State lands to the village of Yonkers.

To amend the charter of Saratoga Springs.

To provide for opening Fourth-avenue, in Brooklyn.

To amend the charter of the Rochester Water-works Company.

To regulate the sale of hay.

Relative to the Industrial School Association in Brooklyn.

A bill to prevent obstructions on piers and wharves in New-York, and providing for increasing the fees of the Harbor Master, having been reported from a Sub-Committee of the Whole, Mr. BLAKESLEE moved to recommit the same to the Committee of the Whole House. Carried.

To incorporate the New-York and East River Bridge Company.

To regulate the sale of vegetables in New-York City.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MEAD—To incorporate the Wadsworth Normal and Training School at Genesee.

By Mr. BIGELOW—To amend revised statutes relative to assessment on property belonging to public or religious institutions.

By Mr. GRIDLEY—To incorporate the New-York Real Estate Exchange. Also, to incorporate the Mott Medical and Surgical Library.

By Mr. BERRYMAN—To incorporate the Mechanics' and Laborers' Metropolitan Stone Company of New-York. Also, for a railroad in Broadway and other streets in New-York.

By Mr. OAKEY—To extend Flatbush-avenue in Brooklyn. Also, to amend the act relative to Hell-Gate pilots.

By Mr. MILLSPAUGH—To amend the act relative to Commissioners of Emigration.

By Mr. WILBOR—To suppress gambling hells in the Metropolitan District.

By Mr. S. BAKER—To incorporate the Soldiers' Messenger and Dispatch Company.

By Mr. WALTMAN—To regulate the manner of making arrests for violations of the Metropolitan Excise Law.

By O. MURPHY—To amend the charter of the Hermitage Association.

By Mr. WYETH—To abolish the office of Health Officer of the Port of New-York.

By Mr. FREAR—To authorize the construction of a railroad in Broadway and other streets in New-York. Also, to alter the map of New-York.

By Mr. HINSDALE—To amend the charter of the Long Island College Hospital.

By Mr. BURROWS—To incorporate a Guaranty Company.

By Mr. CREAMER—In relation to Savings Banks in New-York.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. MEAD—Calling upon the Canal Commissioners for a report relative to letting the contracts for the extension of the Chenango Canal. Adopted.

By Mr. W. S. CLARK—That when the House adjourn it be to Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Adopted.

By Mr. WAGSTAFF—Calling upon the Attorney-General for information concerning a suit of JOHN WHITMAN against JOSEPH J. THOMPSON, involving the State boundary line. Tabled under the rule.

Adjourned to 7:30 P. M. on Monday.

Abstracts of Bills.

GAS-LIGHT COMPANIES.

Mr. HALSEY introduced a bill providing that any gas company may lay pipes along any highway to connect with any village, whenever desired by the citizens of the village or town.

SUPPRESSING PROSTITUTION IN THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

Mr. JACOBS introduced a bill providing that it shall be unlawful for any agent or owner of property in New-York to lease or let to any person any tenement or house to be used as a place of assignation or house of ill-fame, or for any indecent purpose. It also provides for a fine of $500 on any person found visiting at any such house.

The Board of Metropolitan Police shall keep a register of all buildings and places which may be wholly or in part used or occupied for any purpose prohibited by the act. Said record to give the names of the person keeping such house.

A clerk may be appointed to keep the record above ordered.

Whenever desired by the Board, the keepers of such houses shall furnish the names and ages of every female in their different dwellings.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Mr. CREAMER introduced a bill providing that there shall be elected in the Aldermanic Districts as provided seven Assistant Aldermen, who shall hold office for one year, and receive the same compensation for their services as is now received by the members of the Board of Councilmen. The proposed new Board to enjoy all the rights and privileges of the present Board on the expiration of the term of office of the present Board. The officers mentioned shall be chosen at the annual Charter elections, each Aldermanic District electing one Assistant Alderman.

EXTERMINATION OF WILD ANIMALS.

Mr. PHILLIPS introduced a bill providing for the payment of a bounty of $10 for the killing of a wolf and $15 for a panther or lynx killed within the State of New-York; said bounty to be paid by the State Treasurer.

CITY TRANSVERSE RAILROAD.

Mr. FREAR introduced a bill providing for the construction of a railroad along from Seventy-ninth street, North River, through to Ninth avenue, to Seventy-seventh street, to Eighth avenue, to Seventy-ninth street; thence into and through the transverse road No. 2 to Fifth avenue and Seventy-ninth street to the East River, returning by same route to place of beginning.

The corporators named are David Miller, E. D. Mills, Joseph Welch, Guy R. Pelton, John Larchar, John N. Knapp, James W. Sawyer, Francis C. Cantine, S. T. Wiggant, Ed. Baldwin, John Boyd, James Davis, Jr., Andrew Dupignac, A. W. Smith, James M. Mead, W. F. Heath, John J. Shaw and W. S. Herrick.

EXPERIMENTAL RAILWAY.

Mr. CREAMER introduced a bill providing that the West-side and Yonkers Patent Railway Company, may construct and elevate a railway along certain streets and avenues, the railway to be operated exclusively by means of propelling cables attached to stationary engines, placed beneath or beyond the surface of any street through which the road may pass. The structure to consist of a single track except at switches upon which the cars are to be moved in contrary directions upon opposite sides of the streets, which track shall not exceed five feet in width between the centre of rails, and shall be supported by a series of iron columns not exceeding eighteen inches in diameter, to be placed at intervals of not less than twenty feet, along the curb-stone line between the sidewalk and carriage-way, and attached on their upper extremities to the track, so that the centre of the same shall be perpendicular to the center of the columns and a space of not less than fourteen feet shall exist between the track and the pavement.

The proposed route commences at Greenwich-street, near the battery, and runs northerly along Greenwich-street for a distance of half a mile. A stationary engine shall be constructed to operate a series of two lengths of propelling cable, extending about one-fourth of a mile northerly and southerly, and put the same into practical operation with loaded car. When said section shall be in readiness the Commissioners are to inspect it and give their opinion to the Governor as to its practicability. If approved of the Company may extend its line of elevated railway along both sides of Greenwich-street to Ninth-avenue, to some eligible point for crossing the Harlem River, on to the town of Yonkers.

Three Commissioners are to be appointed—two by the Governor and one by the Croton Aqueduct Board—who are to inspect the erection of the road, staircases leading to it at different points, &c., &c.; salary, $10 per day. Provided, however, that the Legislature shall constitute a Commission which shall have control of the public works of the City of New-York, Such Commission shall have full and exclusive control. Five per cent. of the gross income of the railway shall be paid into the treasury of the City of New-York.

The experimental section of the road to be completed in one year, and if successful, the whole to be completed in five years thereafter.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE RAILROAD.

The bill introduced by Mr. FREAR names as Corporators Samuel Thompson, Edward Pearsall, Benj. T. Loomis, Thos. W. Mather, Wm. D. Veeder, Jonathan S. Buell, Stephen P. Sheffield, Beman Brockway, Robt. D. Radcliffe, Edward P. North, Wm. McK. Chapman, Wm. B. Davenport, Jno. J. Walsh, Charles W. Goddard, Cheney Ames, and others, with power to construct and operate a railroad through the following streets: Beginning at Whitehall-slip at the South Ferry, thence through and along Whitehall-slip and Whitehall-street, Pearl, Stone to Broad, to South William-street, to William, to North William, to Chatham, to Mulberry, to Bleecker, to Mott streets; also along Pearl from Whitehall to New Bowery, to James-street, to Chatham; along Mott to Bleecker, to Bowery, to Third-avenue, to Twenty-third-street, Lexington-avenue to Sixty-fifth-street to Fifth-avenue; also from Twenty-third-street and Lexington-avenue along to Gramercy square, to Irving-place, to Fourteenth-street to Fourth-avenue, to Eighth-street, to Astor-place, to Lafayette-place, to Great Jones-street across Broadway; along Amity-street to Mercer-street; along Amity to Laurens-street, to Spring-street; also, along Mercer from Amity-street, and from Amity to Spring, along Spring to Laurens to West-street to Hoboken ferries; also, from Lexington-avenue and Twenty-third-street through Twenty-third to North River, connecting at Fortieth-street and Fourth-avenue and along Fortieth to North River; also, along Lexington-avenue, northerly from Sixty-fifth-street, whenever said avenue shall be open and graded.

WEST SIDE SUSPENSION RAILROAD COMPANY.

The bill introduced by Mr. JOHN C. JACOBS names as corporators John Y. Savage, Wm. S. Dillen, Fred. H. Mason, Lyman B. Howard, Herman Crohen, Elisha S. Mott, Henry D. Lapaugh, Francis E. Pinto, Henry W. Slocum, John J. Clarke and others, with power to construct an elevated Suspension Railway with four tracks over and along the following routes: Commencing at Whitehall-street, near the Battery, through West-street and Tenth-avenue to Fifty-ninth-street, and along Fifty-ninth-street to Central Park. The main supports are to be of cast iron, and occupy the position usual to lamp-posts, for which purpose they may be used, and an intermediate support in each ordinary block. The supports at cross-streets to be braced together with five galvanized iron cables three inches in diameter, the cable to be suspended from trusses over the main supports over twenty feet of their length. On these cables cross ties of wood or iron to be placed ten feet apart for reception of rails. Car wheels to be made with three-inch flange, to avoid possibility of cars running off. Cars to have side doors only, and to be propelled by dummy engines constructed in the cars. The two outer tracks to be used for way passengers, and two middle ones for through passengers.

CENTRAL RAILROAD FARES.

Mr. BENNETT introduced in the Senate a bill proposing to fix the rate of fare on the Central Railroad at 2½c. per mile for each passenger transmitted over the road, with his or her baggage.

THE WILLIAMS ELEVATED RAILWAY.

The bill introduced by Mr. J. Kimball, names Jacob Suydam, A. P. Van Ingle, Montague, P. Neff, P. W. Stebbins, Demas Barnes, James S. Libby, R. F. Williams, J. I. Marian, F. E. Johnson, O. M. Allabeen, H. C. King, A. W. Shurtleff and Jos. Rice. The road to commence at Harlem Bridge, running along Third-avenue on the westerly side to Sixty-seventh-street, thence along northerly side of Sixty-seventh to Fifth-avenue, along to Sixty-fifth, to Third-avenue, to the Bowery, to Chatham-square, to New-Bowery and Pearl-street, to Whitehall-street, to South Ferry, returning on opposite side of same streets to place of beginning.

STATE CLAIMS AGAINST THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

Mr. OAKEY introduced a bill directing the appointment by the Governor of three Commissioners, who shall have power to confer with a like number on the part of the United States, to adjust and settle the claims of the State against the United States for the equipment, subsistence and transportation of troops during the late war.

FULTON-STREET RAILWAY.

Mr. ROGERS introduced a bill providing for the construction of street railroad and naming as corporators: Thos. Dunn English, J. H. Kitchell, James Connelly, James Burr, H. W. Allen, Edward McGean and Joseph A. Kernan.

The proposed road commences at the Fulton Ferry, running along Fulton to West-street, to Cortlandt, to Greenwich, to Dey-street, to John, to Burling-slip, to South-street, to Fulton Ferry.

ST. GABRIEL'S TEMPERANCE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Senator T. MURPHY introduced a bill to incorporate a society under this title, the object of said organization being to accumulate a fund for the use of its members in sickness or disability, and to assist the widows of its deceased members.

FORTRESS MONROE.

An Interview with Jeff. Davis—Negroes Refusing to Pay Rent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, March 9.

Three of the most prominent merchants of New-York City, Swiss importers, on a general tour of observation to the Southern States, arrived here yesterday and spent the afternoon in an interview with Mr. DAVIS. They were pleasantly received and entertained by Mr. and Mrs. DAVIS. The conversation which ensued on various commercial subjects was prolonged several hours. On leaving the party expressed their surprise that Mr. DAVIS was so comfortably provided for, having been under the impression that he was very poorly taken care of by the Government in his imprisonment. They found him in good health and possessing all the means of enjoyment which the leniency of the Government could bestow, under the grave nature of the offence for which he remains imprisoned.

A communication to the Richmond *Examiner*, dated Williamsburg, Va., says:

"The Freedmen's Bureau *protégés* near Williamsburgh are in arms. It seems that a highly-respected citizen of that neighborhood rented his plantation to certain of the Bureau officers, who sub-let it to the negroes, or who, perhaps, rented it in the first instance for the negroes, a large number of whom took possession. A few days ago the proprietor went to the Bureau to collect his rents, and was referred to the negroes, who declined paying him anything, claiming that they had a right to the land. The aid of the Bureau officers was invoked, who, accompanied by a small squad, proceeded to the plantation. On arriving there they were met by a large number of the negroes, duly armed, who refused to disband, and repeated their refusal to pay any rent. At last accounts, a messenger had been sent to Old Point with a request for a military force large enough to put down the trouble."

MASSACHUSETTS.

Operations of the State Constables—Remonstrance Against a License Law—Fire.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 9.

It is estimated that since the State Constables commenced their liquor seizures they have secured seventy-five thousand gallons, estimated to be worth $250,000. Of this amount only fifteen hundred gallons were ale. About two thousand gallons have been destroyed.

In the House of Representatives to-day Mr. PIERCE presented a remonstrance against the License Law, signed by 156 clergymen of Boston and vicinity. It includes all denominations.

There were 85 deaths in this city during the week; 13 by consumption.

ADAMS & Co.'s Resin Oil Factory, at Franklin, Mass., was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $10,000 to $15,000. Not insured.

PACIFIC COAST.

Naval Officer at San Francisco—Adjournment of the Nevada Legislature.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, March 9.

A. J. BRYANT, the newly appointed Naval Officer for this port, assumed the duties of his office to-day.

A dispatch from Carson dated the 8th inst. says the Nevada Legislature adjourned *sine die* at midnight. Before it adjourned the Lieutenant-Governor said that the Legislature had done no credit to themselves or the State. No Revenue bill had been passed, and the State was so utterly without credit that it was found impossible to borrow $100 for the repair of the State Prison. The closing scenes were disgraceful.

Shipment of Treasure—Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, March 9.

The steamship *Sacramento* sailed for Panama to-day, taking $717,300 in treasure, of which $392,000 was for New-York, and the balance for Valparaiso. She has also over 7,000 barrels of flour.

The total treasure shipment since January 1st, foots up $8,046,000.

The ships *Coldstream* and *Aurora*, from New-York, and the brig *Percy Edwards*, from Boston, arrived today.

The flour market is quiet at unchanged prices.

Choice wheat is firm at $1 70.

Legal-tenders are quoted at 75.

CANADA.

Grand Trunk Railway—Billiard Match.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, March 9.

Mr. HICKSON, of the Grand Trunk Railway, has assumed the management during Mr. BRYDGES' absence in England.

The statement that a verdict of manslaughter was rendered against Mr. BRYDGES and the Chief Engineer on account of the railway accident, is untrue.

JOSEPH DION is challenged to a billiard match by an American, a Frenchman and an Englishman.

Fort Wellington, at Prescott, is to be put in thorough repair.

The Fenian news causes no excitement here.

Loss of a Steamer on the Mississippi River.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, March 9.

The steamer *Clermont* struck a log last night, at 10:30 o'clock, six miles below this city, and sunk. Her cargo consisted of 200 bales of cotton, which, with the boat, is a total loss. She sunk in twenty minutes in twenty-six feet of water, and is covered. The chimneys and boilers fell over. The crew and passengers, except one, were rescued by small boats. The *Clermont* was valued at $15,000.

Adjournment of the Tennessee Legislature—Aid to a Railroad.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, March 9.

The Legislature will adjourn on Monday.

Nashville has been authorized to subscribe $500,000 for stock in the Henderson Railroad. There was much opposition on the part of property holders.

The bridge over the Tennessee at Bridgeport is still under water, but is considered safe.

The Convention Bill in the Virginia Assembly.

RICHMOND, Saturday, March 9.

In the House, to-day, the Senate bill for a Convention was reported, with an amendment protesting against the constitutionality of the Sherman bill.

Arrival of the St. Patrick at Portland.

PORTLAND, Saturday, March 9.

The steamship *St. Patrick*, Capt. AIRD, from Glasgow, arrived at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE RAINBOW.

Beautiful child of the sun,
Child of the sun and the rain,
On the face of the thunder-cloud beaming,
Like hope in our longing and pain.

Break from the face of the sun
The rays of thy exquisite bloom,
Through the tears of the clouded day shining,
Through tempest and tumult and gloom.

Spanning the arch of the sky
Like the gateway of Paradise;
But whilst we gaze, wrapt in thy beauty,
Thy colors fade from our eyes!

But the darkness has fled, and the sun
Looks like a God on the world,
In beneficent might, from the Heavens
From which the tempest was hurled.

Fly, children of youthful dreams,
Hopes of my young days, fly!
Let the sun, kindling all and effulgent,
Shine in your stead from the sky.

For beautiful colors are hopes,
But broken and fleeting they run—
The children of longing and sorrow;
And Truth alone is the sun.

—*From the German.*

CAREER OF A FAMOUS FRENCH BEAUTY—LETTERS AND MEMOIRS.

Nothing in modern book-making more strikingly shows the triumph of subject matter over mode of treatment than the *Souvenirs et Correspondance Tirés des Papiers de Mme. Récamier*,* of which we have at length an English translation. The original was inconceivably ill-made—a confused jumble, without merit of any sort, save the extrinsic one of the priceless materials at its command. This present translation even, is it must be owned, a very unsatisfactory book—blind, *embrouillé* and provoking; yet it is incomparably more intelligible and skillful than the original. Many judicious excisions and transpositions add to method and clearness. An excellent (but too brief) introduction helps the American reader at the outset. In short, the chief fault to find with the volume under review is that it did not handle the French of Mme. Lenormant still more cavalierly. To have regarded the "Souvenirs" as mere printed material, and to have built up on it a biography, would have insured a greater success; and that enterprise is still not too late.

Yet lack of adroitness and experience in authorship cannot counterbalance the treasures of new material revealed in the pages of Mme. Lenormant. The niece and adopted daughter of Mme. Recamier, she became also her literary executor, and the keeper of those papers not destroyed at her death. Eight years ago her work appeared in Paris, and was sought with great eagerness. The biography of a famous beauty is always full of interest, even after the grave has seized upon her charms, and when it is no longer her cotemporaries, but posterity, that may listen to the stories of her fame and her conquests. In the case of Mme. Recamier, it is not alone her beauty, but her myriad graces, her association with the great personages of a great epoch, the illustration given by her career to the times in which she flourished, that add charm to her memory.

The exterior historic facts, however, connected with Mme. Recamier are few. Born at Lyons of wealthy parents in 1777, Juliette Bernard came into Parisian society during the stormy period of the Revolution. In 1793, at the age of fifteen, she was married to M. Recamier, one of the wealthiest bankers of Paris, then forty-two years old. To this disparity of years may be traced some of the passages of the heroine's later life. For we are told that the bond between herself and her husband, was never anything but a nominal tie. Mme. Recamier received from her husband only his name. This fact," adds Mme. Lenormant naively, "may create astonishment, but I am not bound to explain it." The biography avers that "his relations to his wife were of a strictly paternal character." She was a "daughter whose beauty charmed his eyes, and whose celebrity flattered his vanity." We must accept this premise, if we desire also to accept the conclusion of her biographer and of all her friends, respecting her life.

Four years later, Mme. Recamier may be said to have launched out on her career. Now begin those four hundred and more letters addressed to her, which form the staple of this volume, and which make known to us the sentiments of scores of her lovers, advisers, associates, friends. She was born to charm. At seven, we find her possessing "a lover in Renard Humblot, a little boy nearly her own age—the first of her innumerable admirers." This child was the predecessor, in affection, of most of the famous men in Paris at the opening of the century—princes, painters, sculptors, men of wealth and noble birth, the wits, warriors and diplomats of the day.

Lucien Bonaparte was one of her earliest lovers. His letters are the height of passion and bombast, yet with a comical saving clause in his dread of disclosure, when so famous a person should be found out by the world to be compromised, and compromised in vain. His addresses were rejected. M. Recamier, a handsome, rich, well-educated, and famous man, of high social position, and full of generosity, at once gay, polite, kindly, intelligent, and sympathetic, still held securely the affection of his wife; yet, as he was also volatile, frivolous in tastes, and "often preferred the society of his inferiors to that of his equals," this affection was not destined to last. Lucien's affair disturbed Mme. Recamier, who had "not only never loved, but now for the first time saw herself the object of passion." But M. Recamier declined her proposal to exclude from his house the brother of Gen. Bonaparte, as it would ruin his fortune: he rather chose to confide in the virtue, prudence and wisdom of his young wife. Lucien, after a year, abandoned his suit.

M. de la Harpe, Canova, Ballanche, Adrien and Matthieu de Montmorency, are, like so many other of Mme. Recamier's admirers, to be accounted simply her ardently affectionate friends. But it is useless to attempt to define the character of the emotions she stirred in her admirers. With such personages as the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Prince Augustus of Prussia, the passionate character of the sentiment is manifest; but the relations of Chateaubriand, Constant, Ampere, and many others do not admit of such speedy analysis. The "Introduction" finely essays to solve the secret of the constant attachments inspired by Mme. Recamier, by asserting that "the men who began by loving her passionately, usually ended by becoming her true friends." In a similar felicity of expression, Sainte Beuve declares that she "brought the art of friendship to perfection." At all events, throughout her long life—for she died at 72—she remained the idol of her circle, the number of her admirers being only limited by her own wish.

The career of Mme. Recamier was a happy one. For, in spite of the profuse condolence of her biographer, her trials and misfortunes seem to have been of a trivial sort. Twice, indeed, her husband lost her fortune; not so did Mme. Recamier lose either friends or other delights of life. She was exiled by Napoleon; but it was only beyond a radius of forty leagues from Paris, and the exile ended within three years. The interim was employed partly in a tour through Italy. At Rome she received the hospitalities of the Canovas; at Naples, she was greeted by Murat and Queen Caroline, the latter giving her the precedence of every lady in her court, and so rendering the others jealous. Surely such an exile was not unhappy, or barren of triumphs! Napoleon dethroned, she returned to Paris.

What, again, was the long "reclusion" at the famous Abbaye aux Bois? It was a "retirement" only in name. She had a "large suite of rooms on the first floor" of the Abbaye, and there the most illustrious people of the day visited her. To her death, in 1849, she was the object of constant affection and admiration.

While the extraordinary beauty of Mme. Recamier was not her only, perhaps not her chief attraction, there is no reason to question her title to being the most beautiful woman of her day in Europe. She partially inherited her charms of person. Her father, Jean Bernard, was a Lyonnese notary, described as an "extremely handsome" man, though weak in capacity and character; her mother was a "singularly beautiful blonde, lively and *spirituelle*, clever and graceful," with great skill in business. As a child, the young Juliette was daily remarked for her wondrous beauty, and might well have been spoiled before reaching her teens. Her doting mother forced her to pass many consecutive hours at the toilette. At eighteen (three years after her marriage) she is described thus:

"A figure flexible and elegant, a well poised head, throat and shoulders of admirable form and proportions, beautiful arms, though somewhat small; a little rosy mouth, pearly teeth, black hair, that curled naturally, a delicate and regular nose, but *bien-Française*; an incomparable brilliancy of complexion, a frank, arch face, rendered irresistibly lovely from its expression of goodness; a carriage slightly indicative of both indolence and pride, so that—

"Her step was like that of a goddess on clouds."

At this time, the year 1796, the young beauty was already famous. Thenceforth, for half a century, she was the centre of a throng of admirers. We find all the superlatives of the French language exhausted to describe her perfect loveliness—nothing is so superb, so divine, angelic, celestial. It is not passionate lovers alone who overtask eulogy to depict her charms, but the most famous wits, poets, diplomats of the day. And more striking than all were the popular curiosity and enthusiasm to see her—an enthusiasm wrought to the highest transports.

Walpole tells us of the nobility clambering upon chair backs to observe the Duchess of Hamilton presented at Court, and of the people mobbing her doors and thronging the streets and theatres whenever she could be seen. These stories of the English beauty's prestige are matched by those of the lovely Recamier. When, for example, it was known that she had consented to hand around the charity purse at St. Paul's, the church was overflowed. "People mounted on chairs, pillars, on the altars of the side chapels." Protected by two gentlemen, the famous beauty could hardly penetrate the crowd with the purse; but what collection she did make amounted to 20,000 francs. This is but an ordinary instance of the effect of her marvelous and well-known beauty.

Queen of society by a right diviner than manual coronation, she was brought in contact with the majestic men of her day, only to receive their homage. Nothing can be more significant than the story of her meeting with Bonaparte. It was in the *salon* of his brother Lucien, who had been madly in love with Mme. Recamier. The First Consul made known his admiration of the beautiful guest to Fouche, who, coming behind her chair, whispered: "The First Consul thinks you charming." When the luckless Lucien came up, Napoleon gallantly said aloud, alluding to his brother's love affair: "And I, too, would like to go to Clichy." In passing to the dining-room, Napoleon did not offer his arm to any lady, and accordingly the seat on his left remained vacant till he sharply ordered Garat to take it. Cambaceres sat next to Mme. Recamier; whereupon Napoleon called out aloud: "Ha! ha! citizen Consul, next to the most beautiful!" The dinner over, Napoleon made his way to Mme. Recamier, and asked: "Why did you not take the seat next to me?"

"I should not have presumed to?" she answered.

"It was your place," responded Napoleon.

Yet, marvelous as was the beauty of Mme. Recamier, that was not the secret of her success. It is wonderful to read in these "Memoirs" the hundreds of letters to her, seeking to define and to trace the source of her fascination. Beauty, wealth, social position, will not account for the mystery. Many cotemporaries, such as Mme. De Stael, far surpassed her in intellect, while obviously neither her political principles nor any public theories or opinions took so strong a hold upon her as upon many women of those stormy days. The universal testimony is that she charmed all men and all women, of all parties, of all stations of life, of all experiences. "The greater number of her admirers," we are told, "were married men." Of course, there was sorrow mingled with joy to others in her career—to those who failed of winning her, and to those wives whom she hurt without, perhaps, designing it. But the universal affection she inspired is unparalleled. "Whatever heartaches and jealousies were caused by her conquests, do not appear on the surface." Other celebrities, like Mmes. De Stael and De Genlis, write her what seems inconceivably extravagant eulogy. Yet it is of a piece with the tone of all people around her.

Possibly our readers may recall that Mme. Ancelot, in her book published eight or nine years ago, ascribes the great success of the *soirées* of Mme. Recamier to a remarkable skill in the art of flattery. But this explanation is very trivial and self-convicting; for at least the flattered world have been disgusted with attentions bestowed upon rivals. The translator of the "Souvenirs," with happy analysis and sympathetic appreciation, says:

"What, then, was the secret of her influence? It lay in the subtile power of a marvelous tact. This tact had its roots deep in her nature. It was part and parcel of herself—the distinguishing trait in a rare combination of qualities. Though nurtured and ripened by experience, it was not the offspring of art. It was an effect, not a cause; not simply the result of an intense desire to please, regulated by fine intuitive perceptions, but of higher, finer characteristics, such as natural sweetness of temper, kindness of heart, and forgetfulness of self. Her successes were the triumph of impulse, rather than of design. In order to please she did not study character; she divined it. Keenly alive to outward influences, and losing in part her own personality when coming in contact with that of others, she readily adapted herself to their moods; and her apprehension was quick if not profound. It is always gratifying to feel one's self understood, and every person who talked with Mme. Recamier enjoyed this pleasant consciousness. Her instincts were unerring and her mind was appreciative, if not original."

It must not be imagined that Mme. Recamier did not have her dislikes, in spite of her general affability, and among those who failed to please her was the Duke of Wellington. Chateaubriand's memoirs have already made us familiar with one of the Duke's letters to Mme. Recamier, where he says: "Every time I see you I leave you more deeply impressed with your charms, and less disposed to give my attention to politics;" adding that he will "call to-morrow, in spite of the effect such dangerous visits have upon me." The admiration was not reciprocated. In Mme. Recamier's journal we find such passages as these:

"*Empressement* of M. De Talleyrand toward me. The feeling of avoidance I have always had for him. Mme. de Boigne stops me as I am leaving, followed by the Duke of Wellington. Continuation of his visits. Mme. De Stael wishes me to obtain influence over him. He writes me unmeaning notes, which all resemble each other. I lend him Mlle. De Lespinasse's letters, that had just come out. His opinion of these letters. He leaves Paris. I see him again after the battle of Waterloo. He calls upon me the day after his return. I did not expect him. My annoyance at this visit. He comes back in the evening and finds my door closed. I refuse also to see him the next day. He writes to Mme. De Stael to complain of me. I do not see him again."

The truth is that Mme. Recamier possessed that trait which, after seeking for other epithets, we are compelled to describe by the simple but expressive term *womanliness*. She had an instinctive knowledge of how to please. She carried to perfection the art of entertainment. In her *salon* she comprehended instantly and entirely the gifts, the foibles, the defects of her visitors, and had a rare union of kindliness and discretion which made every person within her influence appear to the best advantage. It is wonderful that she was not spoiled by excessive flattery at an early age. It is equally wonderful that she preserved her equipoise and self-respect through the extraordinary temptations offered to her later in her career. Yet she never lost her dignity of character; nor sullied the purity of her reputation. She had the coquetry of woman to the full, but was neither cruel nor thoughtless in giving it play. Her good sense was continuous, and to the end of life she manifested it. At the age of 70—long since blind and worn in feature—she was besought by Chateaubriand to honor his name by consenting to bear it. She was firm in her refusal. She said: "Why should we marry? At our age there can be no impropriety in my taking care of you. If solitude is painful to you I am ready to live in the same house with you. The world, I am certain, will do justice to the purity of our friendship, and sanction anything that will render the task—of making you, in your old age, happy and comfortable—more easy to me. If we were younger I should not hesitate, but accept with joy the right to consecrate my life to you. Years and blindness have given me that right. Let us change nothing in so perfect an affection."

The letters of Chateaubriand naturally form a great part of the present volume, for it is with the name of the famous French sentimentalist that Mme. Recamier is inseparably linked in history. So many descriptions have been made of their life and their *soirees* in the *salon* at the Abbaye, that we need not now essay another. Let us rather employ the remainder of our space to quote the beautiful tribute of a friend to the elegant mistress of that palace-convent:

"To be beloved was the history of Mme. Recamier. Beloved by all in her youth for her astonishing beauty; beloved for her gentleness, her inexhaustible kindness, for the charm of a character which was reflected in her sweet face; beloved for the tender and sympathizing friendship which she awarded with an exquisite tact and discrimination of heart; beloved by old and young, small and great; by women—even women—so fastidious where other women are concerned; beloved always and by all, from her cradle to the grave—such was the lot, such will be the renown, of this charming woman. What other glory is so enviable?"

Unhappily, very few of the letters, the repartees or the brilliant *mots* of Mme. Recamier still remain in literature. She carefully gathered and burned most of the letters which she wrote, and which inspired or rewarded those that are preserved in this volume. The loss, however, is not such as it at first seems. It was chiefly what Mme. Recamier was, rather than what she wrote or said, that endeared her to her cotemporaries, and that keeps her memory among posterity.

*Memoirs and Correspondence of Mme. Recamier. Translated from the French, and Edited by [illegible] 1867.

MR. SWINBURNE: A SKETCH.

The following interesting letter to the Editor of *The Galaxy*, gives a pleasant picture of the traits of the modern pagan English poet, Charles Algernon Swinburne:

To the Editor of The Galaxy:

Sir: The paragraph on Mr. Swinburne in the last number of *The Galaxy* contains some slight inaccuracies. Mr. Swinburne is not yet 28 years old. If I remember right, he can be but little more than 26. His face is not such a one as "may be found by the dozen in any New-England college." I write this under the venerable red-brick walls of Harvard, and have not seen a face like Mr. Swinburne's here, or, indeed, anywhere else. The mouth is feminine, the brain regions of the head massive. Nor does he belong to the upper middle-class. In justice to the aristocracy, I must put him in his right place, since you have attempted to define it. He is the son of Admiral Swinburne; his mother is Lady Jane Ashburnham. The Swinburnes are one of the oldest families in England; the Ashburnhams are historical. His parents not only belong to the aristocracy, but to a very exclusive set within it, composed of Catholics of old blood, who form a clique of their own somewhat like that of the ancient Codini families at Florence.

Mr. Swinburne was educated in France, in the Ultramontane fashion, and went afterward to Eton, then to Oxford. While at the university he commenced a correspondence with Charles Baudelaire, a French poet (something between Shelley and Edgar Poe) almost unknown in England, and whose poems had been suppressed by the paternal Government in Paris. Mr. Monckton Milnes met Mr. Swinburne about this time, (at all events when he was a mere lad,) and even then declared that he had discovered the poet of the future. They have remained most intimate friends ever since. After leaving Oxford, where he did not take a degree, he paid a visit to Florence, on a kind of a pilgrimage to see Landor. Since his return he has lived for the most part in London. He had the strength of mind to abstain from hat scented crush called London society, but enjoys the "country-house season," which is a very different thing. He is chiefly intimate with artists, especially Dante Rossetti, with whom he lived at one time in the semi-rural retirement of Cheyne Walk, Chelsea; and I believe that he is on terms of friendship with Mr. Ruskin. He is a great admirer of Capt. Burton, the African explorer, who, in his early French education, his interrupted Oxford career, (I believe it was at the same college,) and his intense hatred of established religions and moral codes, resembles him. I am not aware that Mr. Swinburne has much taste for the brainless dancing girls who fill up the English *salon*, and who have nothing to recommend them but personal beauty, polished manner, and agile limbs. He is of opinion, I believe, that women are the only fit company for a man of intellect, and that old women are the best.

It is scarcely necessary to mention Mr. Swinburne's great acquirements as a linguist. His Greek verses prefixed to "Atalanta," the Latin hymn in his early plays, his French songs in "Chastelard," speak for themselves, (the pseudo quotation from an old French chronicle prefixed to the "Leper," was written by himself,) and he can also write verses in Italian. His reading has been prodigious. Young as he is, he has mastered the spirit of European literature, and is intimately conversant with its details. He has even plunged into obscure by-paths, not like crotchety antiquarians who love the dark simply because it is not light, but in a genuine search of forgotten gems. Occasionally he has recommended a work which I had never heard of, and which I found always worthy the perusal. He has a fine taste in art, as all true poets have, but he has also a technical knowledge, which is rarely found in lay critics. Hazlitt and Ruskin, it must be remembered, painted before they wrote. Mr. Swinburne has not studied science, but takes an interest in the large questions of the day. He has been seen more than once at the meetings of the Anthropological Society, listening with delight to the fearless discussions of that advanced body.

I have heard some of his acquaintances declare that he is wanting in reverence, and even in appreciation, and therefore no true poet. But this is not the case. He is the most passionate intellect lover that I ever met. He admires most intensely Landor, Baudelaire, (whose poems even in the emasculated form are very splendid,) Balzac, whom he considers, since Shakespeare, the greatest master of the human heart, and Henri Beyle Stendhal. He declares that Ezekiel intoxicates him; Isaiah he regards as an inferior poet. He considers Edgar Poe the literary genius of this country; praises especially the "Raven," the "Bells," and some of his tales. He is fond of reciting Matthew Arnold's "Merman" poem. He is not an enthusiastic admirer of Tennyson or Browning, and expresses great scorn for all poets of inferior degree. He has studied with attention the voluminous works of the Marquis de Sade, who wrote in the last century, and who was imprisoned in the Bastile for expressing his moral and religious convictions. Mr. Swinburne also appreciates those whom most people appreciate—Dickens, Charlotte Bronte, &c. It seems to me that he is Catholic in his literary tastes, and is only singular in his ill-proportioned esteem for such writers as Landor, Baudelaire, and the ill-fated French nobleman before mentioned; but these aberrations of taste (if such they really are, which I do not dare to affirm) may perhaps be explained by the doctrine of elective affinities.

Some men are poets only upon paper. Mr. Swinburne is a poet in character. He is not as other men are, and yet is never guilty of affecting eccentricity. He does not converse; he is either silent (it is the silence of an observer,) or like Coleridge, pours forth. When excited, his flow of language and splendor of imagery are alone sufficient to prove that he is a genius. He is willing to recite his poems before publication. His voice is monotonous—he intones—but it is very earnest.

Before this last volume came out, he kept the celebrated poems in a fire-proof box, in loose sheets, and, plunging his arm in up to his elbow, used to bring out his favorites. Have you heard "Sappho" was the name that "Anactoria" went by. We did not think that he would ever dare to publish this poem with "Dolores," "The Leper," &c. They have been ingeniously defended upon moral and artistic grounds by Mr. Wm. Rossetti, Mr. Grant White, and by Mr. Swinburne himself. They are, I think, absolutely indefensible. But they cannot be shaken down. The poor old lady in the "Athenæum," who is taster-in-chief to Mudie's Library, may shriek shrill anathemas, or weep milk-and-watery tears. There they stand—start-naked monsters smeared with dirt and blood—and there they will remain for many long years as monuments in English literature.

It is certainly a singular event, this boy (for in years he is no more) flying at the virtue of the British public, seizing it by its throat and bringing it down upon its knees. A splendid example of the power of mind over morality. But now that he has achieved this feat, it is to be hoped that he will leave the doubtful regions of art. If he really does take the Balzac view of his vocation, and consider it his duty to illustrate not only the sober, practical, old-fashioned, time-honored vices of mankind, but also those abnormal passions which bloom for the most part unseen, except by those who search for them, he must acknowledge that it is not artistic to dwell upon these exceptions, and to revert continually to them. Balzac has painted but one "Valerie," written but one "*Fille aux yeux d'or*." Mr. Swinburne has done full justice to "Jupiter Sanguinarius" and "Venus Dentata." But I presume he will not indulge us with a whole gallery of Furies. One of his critics, and no mean one, did not hesitate to say that he is mad, and that he cannot help writing on these subjects. Mr. Swinburne's insanity will probably take some other form after this. The author of "Atalanta" and "Chastelard" cannot at least be accused of monotony in his ravings: We shall yet hear great utterances from this poet, whose chief defect appears to be a want of tenderness; but then it must be remembered that he is very young.

Should any of Mr. Swinburne's friends see these remarks, I trust that they will not consider them in bad taste. They relate purely to his intellectual private life. They must also understand that there is just at present an imperious demand on the part of the American public to learn something about "the new poet" behind the book; and all demands are sure to be supplied in some way or other. This intense curiosity is purely American; we have nothing like it in England; and it is not of a low, snobbish, Paul Pry order, but appears to be a sign and symptom of admiration, perhaps a desire for a key. It is impossible to understand a writer thoroughly till one has read his books by the light of his biography. It is necessary to know something of his disposition, of his tastes, and, above all, of the circumstances which had influenced his life. I see no harm, then, in feeding this want, so far as it can be done without violating the sanctity of private life.

I remain yours, obediently,
W. Winwood Reade.

Cambridge, February, 1867.

THE PORTRAIT.

In one of Owen Meredith's poems, entithed "The Portrait," a man comes to look on the corpse of the woman whom he has loved, none knowing his misery:

But the good young priest with the Raphael face,
Who confessed her when she died.
That good young priest is of gentle nerve,
And my grief had moved him beyond control;
For his lip grew white, as I could observe,
When he speeded her parting soul.

He had given her long ago his portrait, and knew that she had placed it next her heart. Groping for it in the darkness, he lays his hand on something which is warm, and moves. It is the hand of his dearest friend:

"What do you here, my friend?" The man
Looked first at me, and then at the dead.
"There is a portrait here," he began.
"There is. It is mine," I said.

Said the friend of my bosom, "Yours, no doubt,
The portrait was till a month ago,
When this suffering angel took that out,
And placed mine there, I know."

"This woman, she loved me well," said I.
"A month ago," said my friend to me;
"And in your throat," I groaned, "you lie!"
He answered.... "Let us see."

"Enough," I returned, "let the dead decide:
And whose soever the portrait prove,
His shall it be, when the cause is tried,
Where Death is arraigned by Love."

We found the portrait there, in its place;
We opened it by the taper's shine;
The gems were all unchanged; the face
Was—neither his nor mine.

"One nail drives out another, at least!
The face of the portrait there," I cried,
"Is our friend's, the Raphael-faced young Priest,
Who confess'd her when she died."

BOWERY CHARACTERISTICS.

The lower, or down-town extremity of the Bowery, called Chatham-street, is given over to the Hebrew race, and is the Holywell-street of New-York. Ever since it was built up it seems to have been the haunt of "old-clo'" dealers and pawnbrokers. They have held their own against all changes, and there, almost within a stone's throw of Broadway, are little grimy houses with the front of the ground floor all open for the better display of half-worn coats, and trousers, and cheap finery; and before the doors lounge unctuous men unfamiliar with water, black-bearded and hook-nosed, who will seize upon a shabbily-dressed wayfarer, and harangue him upon the gloriousness of the raiment within, and the "sheepness" thereof. Sometimes two of them will lay hold of one man, and between them tear one coat off his back in their struggle for the privilege of selling him another. The scene of these proceedings is separated but by a single block of houses from Broadway. But the crooked street soon trends widely away from the straight one, and between them there appears what was once the very worst quarter of the City, and what is now one of the worst—a place the ill-repute of which may have reached London—the Five Points, so called from the intersection there of five streets. This quarter—not a large one—is filled with the lowest and vilest part of the population of a great seaport. The air reeks with abominations, the walls of the decrepit houses sweat filth; the streets between the curb-stones are filled with a paste of mud and garbage; noisome holes in which rum and rot-gut whisky are sold abound, and there are other holes in which articles are exposed, it would seem for sale, were it credible that any one could want them and pay money for them. The men and women who lean against the doors and loll out of the windows, and the children who measurably satisfy the demands of decency by eking out the scantiness of their rags with a redundant covering of dirt, look at you with a stolid wickedness of stare which frightens a sensitive woman, and would give a sensitive man a heart-ache. Where do these people come from? You know: we do not. This country breeds no such creatures. It would be safe to lay a large wager that except the children playing around, not more than one person in a hundred of those living within a quarter of a mile of the "Points" was born in the United States. Not long ago I took two English gentlemen and a Hollander through this quarter. They said, "Well, this is pretty bad, but it's nothing to what we have at home," (saying this, I thought, with a slight tone of melancholy boastfulness.) "These people have light, and can get water if they choose, and as much as they like, and all seem to have enough to eat. It isn't quite as bad as you seem to think, after all."

From the point where East Broadway puts off, the Bowery to its termination is a broad street, the broadest in the City, of little houses, occupied on the ground floor as shops, and on the single floor and attic above as dwellings. But the cross streets, twenty-four in number, are filled with objects that would strike the eye of the British traveler with wonder. They are filled in fact with small, private dwellings, which are inhabited by Americans. Yes, this part of the City, which covers considerably more than a mile square, is filled chiefly with small comfortable brick houses, in which live the smaller traders, salemen, clerks, but chiefly artisans; each house being generally occupied by a single family, and the master of the house being not unfrequently its owner. On the west side of the town—west of Broadway—and high up, there are also acre after acre of endless rows of private dwelling-houses. But those are houses of people of more or less wealth and culture; these are the dwellings of what you call in Europe the lower classes, the common people. Yet these, like those, are not hotels or boarding-houses, but private dwellings, homes, in which, if the householder can possibly afford it, no other person lives than the members of his family. For the first and foremost need of an American is a home, a house sacred to himself, his family and his friends. I took the two Englishmen and the Hollander, whom I have previously mentioned, through the whole Bowery quarter, and saw that they looked at it with curiosity and interest. As we passed through one of the humblest but most respectable neighborhoods, the Hollander said to me, in a doubtful tone, "And these people, I suppose, eat meat frequently?" "Yes; every day." "Every day!" "Yes; twice a day." He opened upon me grey eyes of silent wonder, and after musing a minute said, "And our professors and clergymen, I am afraid, do not eat meat oftener than twice a week."

In the Bowery region are the haunts of many of our worst gangs of rowdies. Besides the Five Points there are other like delectable quarters known as Mackerelville, Cow Bay, and the Hook. A Bowery boy and a rowdy are almost synonymous terms. The Bowery boys have a physiognomy, a style of dress, and also of speech peculiar to themselves, and yet very hard to describe. The countenance is hard, defiant, and almost brutal in expression, without being coarse in feature; the dress comfortable, good in quality, not at all flashy, but yet taking from the wearer an air of salient vulgarity. The speech is not only indescribable, but inexpressible by letters; for its peculiarity is merely in the tones and inflections of the voice, which no combination of vocal signs known to me will represent. Otherwise I should try and give you here some notion of the vilest and most hideous style of speech ever heard from the lips of civilized man, compared to which all the provincial dialects and intonations of the Old England and the New that I have heard are, to my ears, music. This style of speech is not confined to the rowdy, or Bowery "b'hoy," as he calls himself, but in a measure infects the whole Bowery quarter. It is worthy of remark that although there is in New-York an East Broadway and a West, and that many of the new cities all over the country have their Broadway, the name of the great avenue of the humbler quarter is not thus appropriated. It is felt that to give this name to a new street would be to condemn it at the start. There is in the whole country, and probably in the world, but one Bowery.—*Letter from "A Yankee," in the London Spectator.*

HUMORS OF PARIS STUDIOS.

One day a young Southerner who had been *attaché* to one of the United States Legations in Europe made his appearance. He was a handsome, well-bred youth, who evidently had a very good opinion of himself, (which, by the way, his works have since justified,) and not realizing the ultra democratic tendencies of the *atélier*, he indulged in a few touches of the "spread eagle," which were highly misplaced. At this cue the French students began to play off their practical jokes upon him, (which, to their credit be it observed, are scarcely ever indulged in when the *nouveau* is a foreigner. Our friend from Louisiana did not take kindly to the game, especially when an immense pail of water was poured over him *à l'improviste*. He showed an intense desire to single out an antagonist, and punish one, at least, of the offenders; but, as this is never allowed, he was obliged to yield to the force of numbers, and execute a retreat more hasty than dignified. The ex-*attaché* went home to monsieur, his papa, a venerable gentleman of the old school, who forthwith called upon M. Gleyre, and declared that if his son received such treatment again, the young gentleman would appeal to that American arbitrator—the revolver—and blow out the brains of his dastardly assailants.

M. Gleyre smiled seriously at the idea; it struck him as such a very singular manner of settling his scholars' love of a little innocent pleasantry; but, perceiving that both the old gentleman and his son were in earnest, and that the joke, if persisted in, would lead to the most unpleasant consequences, the master bethought him of an old pupil, who knew the French students well, and was half an American himself; and to this gentleman he sent the angry youth to be calmed down.

The young fire-eater called, poured forth his grievances, and asked what was to be done?

"Ah," said the referee, "you propose going to the *atélier* to-morrow, with a loaded revolver in your pocket, do you? Why! you would be torn to pieces before you would have time to fire the second shot. You must not think that Frenchmen are such cowards as to stand that sort of nonsense."

"But," urged the Southerner, "what am I to do? I will not be frightened into abandoning my studies by a crowd of blackguardly ruffians, and I will not go there to be insulted and maltreated."

"The remedy is simple enough. Engage a waiter from a neighboring restaurant to precede you with a tray charged, not with loaded revolvers, but with full bottles and empty glasses. Say that you come to subjugate *la belle France;* drop all that nonsense about the dignity of a man and the self-respect of a gentleman; above all, say no more about Slavery, and, my word for it, they will hail you prince of jolly good fellows, who knows how to take a joke, and how to retaliate like a man and not like an assassin; remember that you are a student; forget that you have ever filled the important post of *attaché* to the United States Legation at ——, and when you put your foot in the color-pots and oil-cans, learn to do as painters do!"

The treaty of peace was concluded as advised, and all

Went merry as a marriage bell,

but far more noisily.

Some of the most cruel jokes, however, were perpetrated upon outsiders.

One day, when a female model was posing, (and it will be remembered that the studies in these *atéliers* are ordinarily from undraped nature,) one of the most unscrupulous of the jesters met in the street an old lady carrying a green umbrella, who asked him if he knew where a Ma'me Michaud lived?

"Oh, yes," answered the young reprobate; "I know her very well; she lives at No. 20, *premiere étage, la porte à droite*. I am going to the house, and, if you wish it, will accompany you."

The old lady, charmed by his gracious manner, and his frank and amiable countenance, at once accepted his guidance, delighted at so easily reaching her destination.

Arrived at the studio, he opened the door, exclaiming, "*Une dame qui desire voir Ma'me Michaud.*"

The unsuspecting old lady complacently walked into the room, and, her vision being defective, took out her glasses, deliberately proceeded to adjust them, and slowly looked about her, evidently amazed by the sight of so many young men. When her eyes fell upon the poor girl standing motionless and garmentless upon the platform, she uttered a prolonged shriek—with a spasmodic action opened the green umbrella to shield her from the shameful sight, and poured forth a torrent of abuse upon the wretch who had beguiled her, the miscreants by whom she was surrounded, the abandoned girl, their victim, and with the umbrella still held before her, retreated, threatening vengeance.

The peals of laughter had not subsided when the clink of arms and the tread of heavy boots were heard upon the staircase; the door opened, and a couple of *gens d'armes* entered, accompanied by the old lady, still protected by her *parapluie pudique*.

The minions of the law perceived at a glance that they were in an artist's studio, and turned to the old lady to explain.

Now came the most amusing part of the scene: she would hear nothing, listen to no explanation, this was a den of iniquity, and must be suppressed at once. The girl should be arrested, the students should be arrested, the *gens d'armes* themselves should be arrested, if they refused to arrest everybody else. She made such an uproar that a crowd began to collect in the court-yard, and as she resolutely refused to withdraw, and persisted in asserting her feminine prerogative of free, and in this case abusive speech, the ludicrous scene ended by the *gens d'armes* being compelled to arrest the old lady herself!

The greatest sufferer was poor Marie, the model, who had been endeavoring to conceal herself behind an easel, and was dreadfully overcome by this attack. And she had just cause for indignation, and it is contrary to studio etiquette to introduce any one who is not connected with the profession while the model is posing.

Those who are unacquainted with the details of studio life are generally inclined to attach a greater degree of opprobrium to female models than some of them merit. In many cases, these *enfans d'atélier* are born in the profession—have posed from infancy, and, not having been taught to look upon the fact as implying any shame or disgrace, they do not understand that it is necessary to dispense with the sense of modesty simply because they lay off their raiment.

The best class of models do not, as a general rule, visit the students' *atéliers*, and the models of Paris are not usually so respectable as those of London. Many of the English models are comparatively well educated, and never by word or look betray the slightest consciousness that they are treading upon dangerous ground when they step upon the "throne" of the painting-room.

Indeed, we know of one model living in London who plays admirably upon the piano, sings charmingly, and speaks French with an accent that most young ladies of Belgravia might envy. We recently heard this accomplished young person exclaim, in allusion to her fondness for the stage, that she would long since have become an actress were it not that her parents objected to her entering a profession which they considered degrading. According to this young lady, a model occupies a higher social position than an actress, and indeed, in these days of the "Black Crook," the two professions seem to be sometimes combined. We have no doubt that if the present rage for picturesque, undraped effects continues, the stage will soon be sufficiently elevated to enable our models to adopt the profession without outraging the sensibilities of their fastidious parents.—*From the Galaxy for March 15.*

Hamburg.—I had a mind to penetrate further and deeper, and unless you have gone up the narrow water-lanes of Hamburg, you have not well seen this strange old town. Lofty houses are on each side, built fantastically of rotten wood on rotten piles, resting in rotten mud, and without any approach along the edge of the water, and every probability of falling down. Thus for miles you penetrate into a third-rate Venice, with the crazy windows and dirty walls of the Jews' quarter marked by signs in Hebrew, and market-boats teeming with round cabbages blocking up the way. It would take many pages to describe the curious adventures of the Rob Roy in this *intra mural* journey; but respect for the worthy Hamburgers requires me to suppress any account of how their dwellings looked from this novel point of view.—*The Rob Roy on the Baltic, by J. Macgregor, M. A.*

LETTY.

A STORY IN THREE CHAPTERS.

From Once A Week.

CHAPTER I.

A great eyesore to Squire Desborough was the new shop that had been opened in the village; and with all the pertinacity of an irritable old gentleman, he used frequently to declaim against it, for what he termed good and substantial reasons.

Firstly, it was not required. Jonas Smith and his dame, in their tumble-down, crazy cottage by the churchyard, had contrived to supply the wants of their neighbors for these last forty years, and no one had found fault with their goods, or their groceries, until the opposition emporium was opened.

Secondly, the wife of the man whose name appeared on a flaming board over the front of the shop, was a member of a disgraced family which had quitted the village years previously, pitied by the few, but reprobated by the many; and the Squire, and many with him, looked upon her return with distrust.

And lastly, but not leastily, the obnoxious tenement had been roughly run up for the purpose, and was undeniably an ugly, staring red-brick of a dwelling, perched in a little three-cornered bit of ground exactly opposite the gates of Desborough House; and the Squire's favorite stroll up and down the broad, straight avenue became distasteful when it was overlooked by clusters of the idlest slatterns in the neighborhood, whose loitering, gossiping propensities, the civil mistress of the shop craftily encouraged for the sake of obtaining their custom.

Unfortunately, too, their visits were principally paid in the early part of the day, when the Squire was out and about, personally superintending those improvements in which he delighted. At eve, when he was at dinner or napping in his great chair in the bay-window, the gossips were at home also, scolding their neglected children, or quarreling with weary, grumbling husbands. Then, the callers at the shop were so few that the mistress had nothing to do but to lean her elbows, as now, on the counter, and lazily contemplate the shadows that the great elms were flinging over the greensward of the park, or watch where the sunbeams glinted here and there through the leafy boughs.

The sun sank a little lower; and then its radiance left the trees, and lit up the whole length of the broad walk beneath them, clinging like a glory around the light figure which came along it.

The woman raised herself from her lounging attitude, and pushed open the door behind her. The room beyond, ill-lighted and cold-looking, lay in a shadow so deep that she could see nothing but the window and the gaudily gilt looking-glass over the fireplace, until, at her quick sharp call, a young man raised himself from the sofa, and the light through the open door fell upon a dark, handsome, but frowning face.

"Were you asleep? Put on your coat and come out. She's here!"

"She! Who?" he asked, seeming more inclined to resume his former position than obey.

"The girl I told you about—Letty, they call her. To my mind, she's the prettiest little creature I ever saw. Come!"

Slipping on a loose but not ungraceful coat, he came slowly into the shop, and was leaning against the door-post when the park-gate closed with a clang, and the little neatly-dressed figure ran across the road, and then halted irresolutely at the sight of the stranger.

But the mistress, with her ready smile and civil tongue, came bustling forward. "I'm so glad you're here; do step in. The boy told you—did not he?—that I'd some new prints down from London by the carrier; and I said to my brother there—Mark! this is Miss Letty that you've heard me talk about so often, the parlor-maid at the Squire's—I said to him, 'Now, I won't even open them till she's come to have her pick from them, for I'd back her taste against any one's in Desborough.'"

Letty, who had curtseyed very gravely to the young man, colored a little. Mrs. Henderson's servile speeches always annoyed her, especially when there was some one standing by to hear them; but she made her few purchases, answered as briefly as she could those cunningly-put questions about the Squire and the house, which were always so difficult to parry, and saying that she must make haste, lest the bell should ring for coffee, drew out her dainty little purse.

"But you are not going to carry this heavy parcel home, I'm sure, my dear! You'll be hot enough with your walk, having to hurry so," said Mrs. Henderson, as she folded the goods in a sheet of paper.

Letty poised it in her hands with a smile, declaring it was nothing; but the woman persisted.

"Henderson's out now, but he shall bring it up to the house in the morning; or here's Mark would be pleased to take it for you, and see you safe home at the same time."

"Certainly," and throwing aside the common, ill-smelling cigar he had lighted, the young man stretched out his hand for Letty's parcel.

With a little alarm at the prospect of such a companion, she fluttered out a very decided "No, no; I cannot think of troubling any one," and hurried from the shop.

"Follow her, Mark, follow her," whispered the woman, sharply and crossly.

But he put his back against the wall. "No, poor child, I'll not vex *her*. Let her be."

Mrs. Henderson flung down a bale of goods with an angry mutter, which he did not notice, for a faint shriek had caught his ear, and he had darted out to ascertain the cause.

Letty was glad enough to accept his help now. A dog, that had been lying at the door, his ears erect, his tail beating a measure on the step, accepted her hurried movements as a challenge to one of those rough games of play he was accustomed to have with Mark Layton; and as she crossed the road he came bounding after her, nearly flinging her down when his huge paws were thrust on her shoulders.

"I am very much obliged," Letty gratefully began, as Mark drove her boisterous adherent away; but her gratitude changed to wrath when, with cruel anger, he struck the poor brute unmercifully, again and again, while it crouched submissively at his feet.

Every true woman's sympathies are aroused by the ill-usage of a child or a dumb animal, and Letty arrested his hands with a passionate cry.

"Oh! don't hurt it. How can you be so barbarous? Poor dog—poor ill-used creature!"

And stooping down she began to pat and comfort the animal, looking up every now and then at its silent master, with indignant wonder at his conduct.

"He is not hurt," said Mark, half-amused at her championship, "and he deserved it for his ill manners. He has torn your dress, too. Go home, Snap—go home, you scamp!"

The dog obediently rose and skulked away, while Letty, still crimson with indignation, stood still and watched it.

"Do you often use the poor animal so cruelly?" she asked, as he jerked a pebble after it to hasten its departure.

Mark's eyebrows rose. "Cruel! Twice you've called me that. It's the first time I was ever considered so. Do you really mean it?"

Without reply, Letty held out her hand for the parcel, which he had just picked up; but he ventured to retain it for a moment.

"If I have vexed you, I am sorry."

This was said gently; but she was not yet appeased, and answered provokingly, "I have no right to take offence at anything a stranger does," and she lifted the latch of the gate.

"Still," Mark repeated, "I am very sorry; and I will promise you not to beat Snap again. Will that do?"

"For Snap?" asked Letty, innocently. "Oh, yes, I dare say he will approve the reformation;" and the next minute she was running up the avenue in a great fright, lest the Squire, who would not permit a man-servant to wait upon him, should be awake and angry at her absence.

Squire Desborough, who was a stickler for the customs of his forefathers, set the good example to his tenants and servants of regular attendance at church; and it was on her way there, in his train on the following Sunday morning, that Letty next saw Mark Layton.

So sternly did the Squire lecture non-attendants on the Vicar's ministry, that an outward respect for the day was evinced by the most indifferent. The butcher would not serve a pound of meat after 10 o'clock to oblige any one; and those who visited Jonas Smith's store for the odds and ends they were too busy, or too forgetful, to procure on Saturday night, had to creep in the back way, and bear with the old man's grumbling, at the thoughtlessness which exposed him to the risk of one of "t' ould Squoire's scrapings" (*Anglicé*, scoldings.) Laborers, also, who stole an hour or two from the day of rest to work in their gardens, generally put the spade aside and retreated indoors while the church-goers were passing by; but the doltish, sullen-looking husband of Mrs. Henderson at the new shop, never ceased digging his potatoes, even when the surprised and incensed Squire made a halt in the centre of the road, and put on his spectacles to assure himself that the man was really ignoring the sound of the bells that rang so sweetly and clearly; while Mrrk Layton, with Snap at his side, leaned over the gate in an easy undress, and with looks of defiant indifference to any one's opinion.

But, despite himself, the color rose in his brown cheek as Letty, cool, fresh and simple in her Summer dress of pale brown and her white bonnet, raised her eyes when she passed him. Not full of angry reproach, like the Squire's, but something of sorrowful wonder that he could be standing idly there, when the solemn call of the quarter-bell was vibrating in his ear.

As the Squire, after some inward hesitation about accosting the young man, moved on, she too passed him by, and Mark Layton began to talk to his dog.

"We're a couple of dreadful blackguards, Snap. The old story, boy; the old story. We've got a bad name, and every one's ready with a rope to hang us!"

"What's that you're saying?" asked Mrs. Henderson, opening the door and coming out. "Old Desborough hasn't been lecturing ye, has he?"

"Twouldn't be no use if he did," said her husband, pausing to rest; "he aint my landlord; and Mark, there, can give him as good as he sends any day."

"And he would, too, if he was o' my mind," muttered the woman; "I don't know why else he came here."

She cast a sidelong glance at her brother to see if her words had any effect, and the contraction of his brows, and the gnawing of his under-lip, satisfied her.

She drew nearer with an eager, wistful look; but the words she expected came not. Mark opened the gate, whistled the dog, snatched up a fishing-rod that lay by him, and giving Snap a basket to carry, walked straight across the road, and disappeared in the Desborough plantations.

"What's he going to be at?" asked Henderson, catching up his spade again. "Eh! can't ye answer?"

"Can't ye see?" she answered, irritably "Fishing."

"Ay, I know; but that ain't what I mean What's he going to be at down here? We've enought to do to keep ourselves, Madge."

His wife turned upon him in bitter wrath.

"Am I going to ask *you* whether my brother may eat at my table? Is our money at your earning that you begin to rate me about the spending of it? Just you let me and Mark alone. If I choose to ask him to stay here, it's nought to do with you, Jack Henderson."

With a low growl he gave up the point and resumed his digging; and she, satisfied with the wordy victory, went indoors and began to busy herself about the dinner. But her heart was not in her labors, and by and by she left them half finished, and creeping upstairs to her bed-room, took a small packet out of a little box in her drawers.

It was only a thin tress of gray hair; but the coarse, hard woman kissed it reverently, and wrapped up with it a tiny curl, cut from a baby's head.

"He was her last," she said, softly, "and they're all gone but him and me. Poor mother: poor Mark! She used to say he was sent to comfort her in the dark days, and I promised I'd do my best to look after him as he grew up. I 'most wish I hadn't sent for him; and yet it's hard he shouldn't have his own, somehow or other."

Shutting the drawer with a slam, as if with the contents of the box she put away the thoughts that troubled her, Mrs. Henderson went to the window and stood looking at Desborough Park until the softened look on her face died out, and a hard, vindictive expression made it dark and unwomanly.

Mark Layton never went home that day to partake of the long-forgotten dinner. Down in the fairest dell of the park, where a bright little stream ran briskly through it, he sat with patient Snap, angling for Squire Desborough's fine trout.

No one discovered the trespass, for it was an out-of-the-way, secluded spot, seldom visited except by the keepers, until Letty—who dearly loved a solitary walk—came soberly along the path and confronted the audacious intruder.

Her first impulse was to retreat without speaking; but he sprang to his feet, and promptly arrested the bound with which Snap was about to salute her.

"You see, Miss Letty, my dog is a grateful one. He does not forget your kindness to him."

She patted the animal, and stood irresolute, while he gathered up a handful of lilies that lay on the bank and offered them to her.

"Thank you. But do you know—that is, I am afraid you cannot know, as you are a stranger here—that the Squire is very particular?"

She glanced at his basket; in which some beautiful specimens of the finny tribe were lying.

"So I have heard," rejoined Mark, coolly; "and if he caught me I should be punished for the crime of taking what, after all, he has no more right to than Snap here."

"You are in his grounds," said Letty, gravely.

"That's true. But I don't see how it gives him a right to the river that runs through them But so it is; for so many miles Squire Desborough claims it, and his neighbors on either side of him do the same; while the poor in the parish are half starved for the want of what they greedily hug up to themselves. Don't you see this, Miss Letty?"

She did not feel bound to be drawn into an argument.

"I really can't see what this has to do with your trespassing; but I have warned you, and—and, good afternoon."

She moved on, but looked at him wistfully, as if in the kindness of her heart she should rejoice to see him safely out of the risk he ran. Mark understood the look and smiled, as if to reassure her.

"Never mind; he owes me these, and more than these; but to please you I'll go at once. Good-bye, and thank ye."

Letty carried home her lilies, and put them in a vase in her own chamber before she went into the housekeeper's room to tea. She was a little late, and the servants had entered upon the great topic of the day before her entrance. Of course this was the conduct of the Hendersons in the morning.

"Such irreverence!" cried the housekeeper.

"Such open defiance of the Squire!" chimed in the old butler. "I don't know when I've seen master look as he did at that impudent fellow that stood at the gate."

"Well, well, said the old coachman, who, in consideration of thirty years' services, was a personage of importance; "the least said's the soonest mended, and I don't like to be the first to speak against them people; but they'll come to no good; ne'er a one of them."

In this every one concurred but Letty, who, disliking such sweeping condemnation, asked,

"Why?"

"Why, my dear? Oh, because they come of a bad lot. I remember them Laytons when they held their heads as high as anybody; and just look at them now. The father died in a debtor's prison, the mother died broken-hearted, and not one of the children has turned out well."

Letty looked interested, and demanded again, "But why? What had they done to be so terribly afflicted?"

"I never quite knew the rights of it, said the coachman, musing, and trying to recall the circumstances. "It was something that happened just as the Squire came to the property. Old Layton held the Oaks farm then, and there had been a lot of rent due from him for a good while Some improvements he wanted to make that the Squire's father gave in to, and let payments stand over for a year or two. He was a clever fellow, was Layton, and had had a hard pull with that farm. It wasn't what it is till he made it so."

Here the old man was gliding off into a dissertation upon land, that impatient Letty cut short with an inquiring, "Well?"

"Hum, I 'most forgets how it came about, but when the steward for the Squire that is now made up his accounts and asked for Lawton's rent, he up and swore that he had paid it to the poor old gentleman the day before he died. You see, he went off quite sudden like was took in a fit at night, and dead in the morning."

There was a murmur of sympathy, and a short silence before Letty pursued her inquiries.

"Why was the man's word doubted? Was it not possible that he had paied his landlord?"

The coachman gave an incredulous snort.

"It wasn't likely, was it? A man that hadn't a shilling to bless himself with, pay up I don't know how much, all in a lump. Bless you, he couldn't have done it; everybody said so."

"And the long and the short of it was," added the butler, "that the steward, who was a sharp sort of man, just gave them a week to find the receipt, which, of course, they couldn't; and then they had to turn out."

"Ha! you remember it then, Dixon?" asked the coachman, eagerly.

He nodded. "I should think so. My wife was living then, and she took them into her cottage for a night or two, till they could make up their minds where to go. They was to write and tell us how they got along in London, but they never did. I suppose they were ashamed to."

The coachman shook his hoary head. "Ha! nothing's gone well with them since; 'wasn't to be expected. The youngsters, as we were saying before, have all turned out badly. The

young chap that stared at the Squire so saucily must be the one that was born after they left Desborough."

"I don't see," said gentle Letty, "why the poor children should be condemned, even if their father was guilty."

"Lor, my dear!" cried the housekeeper, reprovingly, "you mustn't talk like that! Isn't there Scripture for it? Doesn't your own Bible tell you that the sins of the fathers are visited on the children?"

"But not that we are to visit them on the innocent," urged Letty; "at least, I don't think that can be the meaning of those awful words."

"Ah!" was the response; "it don't do to meddle with the Scriptures, Letty. What's down in them can't be altered; and you'll see that them Laytons 'll all come to some bad ending or other."

As no one could be induced to agree with her, and the conversation now became a sharp attack upon Mrs. Henderson, who, with all her civility, was not popular at the house, Letty went away to lay her cloth for the tea-dinner the Squire always had on Sundays. Then she ran up to her room to look at her lilies, ponder over the recital she had just heard, and wonder whether Mark Layton's strange speeches and ways were prompted by natural effrontery, or a bitter sense of the injustice that had been dealt to his family, if his father had really discharged his debt to the deceased Mr. Desborough.

CHAPTER II.

Something of the pity that swelled in Letty's heart for this young man, foredoomed to be the sufferer by his parent's crime or misfortune, shone in her soft eyes when they met again; and perhaps it was this which encouraged him to address her, and walk by her side as she hastened on an errand of mercy, with which the Squire had charged her.

Little dreamed that good old gentleman—stern landlord to careless tenants, but compassionate friend to the deserving poor—that as Letty went, evening after evening, to carry to a consumptive lad the dinner cut from a joint at his own table, she encountered Mark Layton, and loitered with him across the pleasant lonely fields, and under the park wall as she returned.

But there was danger in these meetings she never imagined. Toward Mrs. Henderson her old distaste had increased so much that she rarely entered the shop; but Mark, poor wronged Mark, as she secretly styled him, was fast making his way into her favor.

Proud and passionate, with vindictive hatred of the Squire frequently surging up, and having in his bearing and language unmistakable tokens of a loose, if not a vicious life, Mark Layton yet possessed the faculty of winning strong and enduring love. A gift he shared with many whose faults and follies surpassed his own; for it is not always the worst of men from their kind stand aloof; and the glimpses of better feeling which Letty often detected, might have interested a less credulous observer than this simple country girl.

In the midst of his bitterest sallies against the tyranny of the aristocracy, he would be touched by the sorrowful surprise on Letty's face; then, curbing his anger, he would entreat forgiveness, and wish so fervently that he could be more mild, more forbearing, more like her own gentle self, that perhaps she learned to like him the better for outbreaks which generally ended in the triumph of her own influence.

It was long before these meetings were suspected, and when they were no one cared to be the first to enlighten the Squire; nor did the most prying gossip suspect that any interference would be too late; that Letty, during her half-yearly holiday, had been quietly and privately married to Mark Layton, at a church near the residence of the deaf elderly cousin she went to visit.

But so it was. With no relative at hand to advise or warn her, prompted solely by her affection, and believing that Mark had sufficient reason for the secresy he enjoined, in the harsh judgment of the Desborough folks, Letty consented to be his, and to retain her situation until his plans for their future were arranged.

Mark was going abroad—so Mrs. Henderson averred, and he did not contradict it; but yet he shrunk from the subject with such a pained look, whenever his young wife named it, that she, fancying him depressed by his projected emigration, passed half her nights in vain regrets that he had determined upon it.

She longed to discuss it with him, and tried to hit upon some plan by which they might earn a decent livelihood in their own country; and she became yet more anxious to do this after Mrs. Henderson harshly rated him in her presence for wasting time, and holding back when there was a golden opportunity within reach.

"I did not quite comprehend your sister," said Letty, as he lingered by her side in the avenue; "she knows all your plans, Mark, dear. Have you not the same confidence in me?"

"Twice as much; but don't stop to scold me now. The wind is keen, and it is growing so dark you will scarcely find your way to the side gate."

"But Mark; this uncertainty—"

"What! are you going to harp on the same string?" he asked irritably: "must I never have any peace, until—"

"Until what? I did not mean to vex you; but until what?"

He kissed her upturned face, and gently pushed her from him. "There, go home, Letty, dear, go home."

But she clung round his neck. "Go away and leave you angry with me?"

"I am not angry; only vexed—sorry—often and often sorry that I ever saw you."

Letty started; but the almost fierce embrace in which he clasped her was reassuring, and, with a faint attempt at sauciness, she told him she did not believe him.

"But it's true—true," he repeated, wincing as she caressed him. "I'm not half the man I was before I knew you, my poor, foolish darling."

She began to feel affronted. "How strangely you talk! Have I ever said, or even wished anything that was not for your good?"

"I'm not complaining. You are a dear little girl, Letty, and if all the world were as single-hearted as you, it would be easy enough to fall into your notions of what is right and wrong. But," and Mark's voice now began to take the old bitter tone; "but you don't know the world as it really is. There's no room in it for honesty. If a man would live and get on, he must fight and scheme, and cheat, and lie, and thieve, the same as the rest do."

"No, no, Mark!"

"But I say, yes! and I know more about it than you do. And Letty"—he held her from him and spoke sternly—"if you are going to cavil at all I do and say, and judge my actions by your own standard, we shall never get on together, and—"

"And what?" she breathlessly asked, for his manner startled her.

"Why, we had best part at once."

"Part!" cried Letty, incredulously, her arms stealing fondly around his neck. "Are you saying this to vex and tease me? You foolish Mark, to try to shake my faith in you! Doesn't my heart tell me you would never ask me to do anything that was not just and right?"

He returned her embrace fervently. "And I never will, so help me Heaven! But, in return, Letty, you must remember what I have said, and leave me to act as I think best. Now, go indoors and sleep, and forget all my cross speeches."

As she turned to obey he drew her back to his arms, and suddenly whispered: "You must get ready for our journey now, as quietly as you can, for I may be off at a moment's notice."

She began to question; but he silenced her. "Ask me nothing, but do as I bid you; and when I say come, make no foolish delays, but come directly. You shall know why some other time."

"But I have not given notice of my intention. The Squire," began Letty, in great perplexity.

"Are you the Squire's slave?" retorted her husband, passionately. "Do you think my father's son would truckle to him, or permit you to stay or to go as suits his convenience? If you say another word like that I shall quarrel with you."

Thus admonished she was silent and stole indoors, her mind in a tumult of wonder and uneasiness. The housekeeper heard the light footstep as Letty was passing her room, and called to her sharply to come in. This usually prim, sedate personage was now in a flutter of haste, and was hurriedly turning out the pockets of dresses and the contents of drawers.

"The most vexatious thing that ever happened," she said, in answer to the girl's inquiring look, "a key that I wouldn't have lost for worlds! It must be somewhere here. Do come and help me search for it."

"What kind of a key is it?" asked Letty, as she came forward to assist.

The housekeeper answered fretfully,

"What kind? Why a kind that can't easily be matched, or I wouldn't have worried myself about it as I have. High and low, in every nook and corner, and drawer, and cupboard have I hunted over and over again, and thought it must turn up some time or other. And now the Squire has asked for it, and I don't know what on earth to tell him."

"Why should you mind telling him the truth?" demanded Letty, surprised at the extreme anxiety manifested about so simple a loss.

"Haven't I told you," was the querulous retort, "that it's the key of the Squire's Indy cabinet in his bedroom, where he keeps all the little odds and ends he values most, and any sums of money he lays by for particular purposes? I don't believe he ever trusts any one to go to it but me, and to think I should have mislaid the key, and no more idea where I put it than—than you have."

Again she turned out the contents of her work-box and ransacked her desk, but to no purpose, and finally concluded, in despair, that she should have to go and plainly tell him that she did not know where it was.

But her courage was not equal to this ordeal until the ringing of the Squire's bell should compel her to confront him, so she sat down and half treblingly awaited the summons, Letty staying with her.

"How long is it since you missed it?" asked the latter, more to break the trying silence than from any real interest in the housekeeper's trouble.

"Oh! it's weeks now. I had been to the new shop to buy a cheap dress, just for indoors you know—a pretty thing enough it is, but I'm most afraid of the washing—and after I came home it struck me whether I hadn't got the Squire's key in the pocket of the gown I had on, and that it wasn't the very safest place for it. And that set me upon looking for it, and when it wasn't to be found I went back to Mrs. Henderson's, thinking it was just possible I might have dropped it in taking out my money to pay her. And really she's a very civil woman, let folks say what they will of her, and both of us hunted her place out, but there wasn't a sign of it. I wouldn't have cared so much," she ended in confessing, "but the Squire, when he sent me to put Jooes' rent in the cabinet, told me to be sure and bring the key back directly, and I was hindered, and he went out, and so it was forgotten just then; and I have put him off two or three times, thinking for sure it was safe somewhere. And what will he think of me?"

But the housekeeper escaped the dreaded scolding for that night, at all events. When the drawing-room bell rang it was for bed-candles. The Squire felt very unwell, and was about to try what a long night's rest and a tumbler of white wine whey would do toward restoring him.

His indisposition, however, was not so easily subdued. Before morning his old enemy, the gout, had made its appearance, and a severe if not dangerous illness ensued, through which Letty was one of the most sedulous and patient of his nurses.

Naturally irascible, suffering did not improve his temper; but Letty's compassion made her endure his crossest speeches good-temperedly, and he liked so much better to see her light figure flitting about him, and her well-shaped hands ministering to him, than to be left to the more awkward attentions of the other servants, that poor Letty was tested almost beyond her strength.

She had written a loving little apology to Mark for not meeting him in their appointed trysting-place, and had received a verbal warning through Mrs. Henderson, who came to the house on some pretence, that she was to say nothing to any one, but to be ready to leave when Mark came for her, which might be very soon indeed.

It was Letty's night to sit up with her master. That day he had left his bed for the first time for an easy chair in his dressing-room, where he had fallen into such deep sleep that it was thought best not to disturb him. So, leaving the shaded lamp in the adjoining chamber, that no glimmer of light might arouse him from the long-coveted slumber, Letty sat in the darkness beside the invalid, listening to his heavy breathing and pondering over her husband's message.

Unpleasant doubts and fears were mingling with her affectionate trust in his innate goodness. This projected departure—from which Mark shrunk when his sister most vehemently urged it—who had first planned it, and why?

If the people in the village, like the servants at the park, predestined poor Mark all sorts of evil fortune, were there not other and pleasanter places in England where they could dwell unknown till their honest industry had wiped the stain from his name? And whither were they going? Mark had never breathed a word as to his destination, or how the necessary cash was to be raised for a voyage. Letty began to feel herself ill-used, and was mentally penning a remonstrance to her husband for his reticence, when fatigue weighed down her weary eyelids, and she slept to dream that she was nestling beside him in the porch of a rose-covered cottage, in some Utopian land, whose name escaped her.

She woke up with a start and a smile, for the dream was so vivid that Mark's kisses still seemed warm on her lips, and his voice in her ear. But the start was followed by a shiver, and as she drew her shawl around her, she could have fancied that the air had grown much colder; that the night wind was blowing through the room as if from an open casement. But was it indeed fancy? Letty resolved to go and ascertain. But as, after drawing the blankets more closely round the sleeping squire, she softly rose, a slight noise struck upon her ear, and a shadow flitted across the adjoining bed-chamber, between her and the dim lamp.

And now the girl's heart beat fearfully, and her limbs would scarcely support their weight. One of the windows, easily reached by means of the trellis work nailed against the house, had evidently been raised; and a man, whose back was toward her, after listening a moment at the closed curtains of the couch, crossed the room and unlocked the Indian closet.

In her extreme terror, Letty caught at a chair for support, and slightly stirred it. At the sound the intruder sharply raised his head and looked around him. The next moment Letty was clinging round him, striving to wrest from his hands the bag of gold he had just appropriated.

"No, no; never, never!" she gasped, struggling with him frantically. "Put it back, Mark! husband! My own, own, Mark! For God's sake, for the love you bore your poor dead mother, but it back and go hence directly!"

But his firm grip retained its hold, and the eye that met her imploring gaze was hard and stern.

"It was my father's, it is mine, and I must have it," he hissed in her ear. "The Providence you talk about has given me the opportunity, and I will not let it slip. Loose me!"

But the same wild whisper, "No, no, never! Put it back, put it back," answered him.

"Letty," he muttered, "I swear to you that I will not take one farthing more than the sum of which my parents were robbed. But for that I came, and I will not stir without it. Go you away, and forget that you have seen me here."

Letty released his hands to throw her arms round his neck. "You will not hear me," she sobbed, "and there is nothing before us but sin and misery. God help me! God help us both! I could have borne poverty, sickness, anything but the loss of your honesty. Oh, Mark! my poor, poor mistaken husband."

And then, gliding on to her knees, with streaming eyes and folded palms she prayed in broken but fervent words, scarcely spoken above her breath, that some good spirit would bend the stubborn will, and touch the closed heart which refused her entreaties.

Mark, with the coveted money still in his possession, took one stride toward the window, then paused and looked back at his kneeling wife. He had never meant her to know this. Mrs. Henderson, misinformed by one of the servants, had assured him that the slumbers of the convalescent Squire were no longer watched. And Letty had seen him! Henceforth he was abased in the eyes of the only creature by whom he cared to be honored. Could he complete the crime while she knelt there invoking Heaven in his behalf? He came back to her side, bent over her till his lips touched her clammy forehead, then, dropping the bag of gold in her lap, he sprang through the casement and disappeared in the darkness.

But Letty did not rise. With features that were stiffening with horror, she crouched lower and lower, staring wildly at the door of the dressing-room. For there, unnoticed by Mark or by herself until this moment, stood Squire Desborough, supporting himself against the door-post, and holding in his right hand one of the loaded pistols which always hung over the mantel-piece.

CHAPTER III.

The Squire's first movement after he saw that Letty perceived him was toward the window, and this roused her from her stupor.

Flying to intercept his progress, she piteously besought him not to fire. Mark was her husband, and he had already repented his wicked intention. He had not taken anything; he had not, indeed! See! and quivering from head to foot she pointed to the money, and entreated for "mercy, mercy!"

She could say no more; but her eyes, in which hope and despair alternated, still questioned the grave face of her master.

Leaning upon her shoulder for support, the Squire carefully secured the casement, bade her restore the gold to the cabinet, put the key in his own pocket, and then with much difficulty retraced his steps to his easy chair.

Not till he had somewhat recovered breath was the ominous silence broken. Then, signing to Letty to stand before him, he sternly bade her explain her connection with the intruder; adding a warning, that he would not endure with any attempts at concealment or deception.

But the still trembling girl had no disposition to attempt either. Perfect frankness was natural to Letty, who had chafed terribly beneath the galling secrecy of her marriage; and without an effort at reserve she told everything, from her first meeting with Mark Layton to the present moment.

The Squire heard her tale with serious attention and many interruptions. When she began to speak of the sufferings of the elder Laytons, with the warm pity she had never before thought it necessary to repress, a feeling that her words were barely respectful to him, made her suddenly break off with a faltering remark:

"I beg your pardon, Sir; of course you know all this."

"No," said the Squire, in his quick, decided tone, "not as you tell the tale. I was young when these things happened, and left business to the steward. I will have the truth of them inquired into. Go on; I bade you say all you know, and expect you to do so."

How Mark became possessed of the key of the Squire's cabinet, or how he learned that large sums of money frequently lay there untouched for months, Letty would have been puzzled to explain, if the housekeeper's trouble had not recurred to her mind.

A new light was now thrown on Mrs. Henderson's strange hints and stranger speeches. It was she who, possessing the failings without the virtues of her parents, had always fostered in her brother a disposition to avenge on the proud man who held the Desborough property, the misfortunes which they dated from his accession to it.

It was not until after the Squire's housekeeper had missed the important key, and on returning to the shop to institute a search for it, had admitted the value of the articles contained in the cabinet, that Mrs. Henderson lighted on the missing article, lying between some of the goods her customer had disparagingly tossed over.

Loth to oblige by returning it, she was hesitating what course to pursue, when her brother unexpectedly came to visit her. The firm in which he held a junior clerkship had failed, and that at a time of commercial panics, which rendered it very difficult to procure another situation.

Daily and nightly Mrs. Henderson and his necessities tempted him, and that desire to avenge his father's wrongs, which he had been taught to regard as a duty, made him lend an ear to such suggestions.

But when Letty—fair, pure and trusting—appeared before him, and his sister hinted that she might be made an unconscious agent in their plans, he began to waver. Good and evil alternately held the mastery; and when, after a long and bitter struggle, his stealthy steps led him to the spot where for the first time he was about to degrade himself by a theft, his white lips breathed a vow that, once safely in another clime, with Letty beside him, he would lead a life that should never bring a blush to the cheek of the young wife for whose sake, he strove to persuade himself, this money must be obtained.

With her suspicions how the key came into Mark's possession, Letty's story ended, and she fearfully waited the Squire's comment.

"And so you have married a man of whom you knew but little, and that little not in his favor! And what are you going to do next? Go away with him, and share his haunts until his crimes have brought him to a bad end?"

Her head dropped at these harsh queries; but drawing her wedding-ring from her bosom, Letty boldly put it on her finger, as she answered:

"I'll never share in a crime, sir; but I'll be a true wife to Mark. And—and, I'll hope and pray. My prayers were heard to-night, and maybe they will again."

The Squire waved her from him.

"There, there—ring up my man and go away; go to bed, and I'll talk with you to-morrow."

Letty obeyed. She dared not attempt to advocate Mark's cause more than she had already done by dwelling on his good qualities and his affection for her. But sleep was impossible while the fear was knocking at her aching heart, that a few hours might see her erring husband in custody.

Sorrow and anxiety brought on a feverish attack, and when, after a fortnight's severe illness, Letty tried to resume her duties, the pretty curly hair Mark had admired so often had been cut off, and her face had lost its rosy bloom, and was pale and thin.

Not a word of the fugitive reached her. From the gossiping housekeeper she had casually learned that Mrs. Henderson, after a conference with Squire Desborough's legal adviser, had closed her shop, packed up her belongings, and disappeared—none knew where—the same night.

But Mark, where was he? Were the police on his track? Would he be hunted down and brought back to fulfill his predicted destiny? while Letty, the loving Letty, the only one who believed in him, and sought to save him from it, was weak and helpless, and unable to do aught but pray, and weep, and pass the long hours in sorrowful suspense.

Whether the Squire noticed the changed aspect of the girl, and feared to trust himself with her, lest her pleadings should win too much from his compassion, we know not; but it was Mr. Preston, his solicitor, who, meeting her on the stairs, kindly bade her cheer up, for the lad had, no doubt, got safely away; and if not, why her master was disposed to deal gently with him.

So the little wife tried to be patient and hopeful. She knew that it was not want of affection that prompted Mark's silence, but an overwhelming sense of his own unworthiness, which she would have given worlds to be able to soothe away by her caresses.

While she thus waited and hoped, the year sped on, and Letty, to the surprise and horror of the maiden housekeeper, found it necessary to resign her situation, to take upon herself the new duties of maternity.

The Squire who, in his crossest moods, could seldom find an angry word for one whose attentions were so humbly and faithfully tendered, still further astonished his dependents by giving orders for a long disused lodge to be repaired for Mrs. Layton to dwell in; and he also issued peremptory commands to the head of his household, that sufficient needlework should always be sent to the lodge to keep her employed.

Letty's sorrowful yearning for her absent husband was marvelously softened when her babe lay smiling on her bosom; and every one was kind to the meek young mother, and forbore, for her sake, to abuse the Laytons. But, in the quiet night, many a prayer still ascended for absent Mark; though Letty sometimes weepingly told herself that she could be quite content, if she could but know that the one act of repentance had borne fruit, and that he was living uprightly and honestly.

The first gleam of hope came in a little packet from beyond the sea, containing an Australian bank-note, a tiny nugget and a poor—but oh! how prized—photograph of Mark himself in the rough garb of a digger.

Letty forgot all her fears of the Squire, and flew to the house to show him her treasures; but half repented her haste when she saw how closely he examined the post-marks; eventually retaining the envelope, as he admitted, to show Mr. Preston.

Had she jeopardized Mark's safety by her candor? When once this fear took possession of her mind it was a haunting one, and goaded her to seek her master again and entreat him not to hurt her poor Mark, now that he was doing his best to retrieve the past.

The Squire, who had got the gout in his hand, roughly bade her begone for a fool; but her heart was lightened by something in his eye kinder than words, and Letty began to hope once more.

How often, through the many months that followed, without any other sign of Mark's existence, did the lonely wife sink into despondency! Perhaps he had been taken ill, died in that far-off country, from whence no tidings of his fate would ever reach her; or thriving in his arduous toil, he had been robbed and murdered for the sake of the gold he had amassed for her.

When another Spring came round, and the baby boy Mark had never seen, could crawl upon the grass at his mother's feet, Letty would take her work and wander away to the path by the river, or those secluded dells where she had met her lover; and wonder if he, in his new home, often thought of hours which, despite all the sorrow following in their wake, were still the most cherished moments on which her memory dwelt.

Sitting thus, and pondering thus, one eve, when the light began to fail, and the weary child had crept to her arms, Letty saw from her seat on the river bank a form rapidly approaching.

She rose with a sigh. It was not often that her reveries were thus disturbed, and the few who met her in her walks generally gave her a courteous greeting, and passed on. But to-day she had been weeping much, and did not care for any one to observe her swollen eyes. It was one of Letty's most careful observances to be always found quietly cheerful. She would not be pitied if she knew it, because she was Mark Layton's deserted wife.

The stranger slackened his pace as he drew near, but she did not look up. She was hushing her babe, and carefully covering from the night air.

The stranger paused beside her, and uttered her name. It was Mark! thinner, darker, and his hands roughened with hard work, but his looks asking love and forgiveness for the sad hours she had spent since they parted.

Letty had often pictured to herself such a meeting, and the wild delight with which, forgetting everything else, she should fly to her husband's bosom; but in reality it was very different.

Mutely she laid their babe in his extended arms; then, gently drawing him down on his once stubborn knees, she sank on the sward beside him, and clinging to his neck, thus sobbed out her joy and gratitude to Heaven together.

"It was the Squire's letter that brought me back," Mark explained, when, an hour afterward they sat by the hearth with closed door and curtain.

"The Squire's letter?" his wife wonderingly echoed.

Mark assented and produced it. A queer mixture of business and generosity, of rebuke and kindliness, it stated that, by means of Australian friends and the envelope of Letty's packet, the Squire expected this would safely reach Mark Layton's hands. Then followed a stern exordium, which ended in an acknowledgment that the Laytons had been wronged. Although no receipt had been found during the careful search of his papers the Squire had instituted, yet a memorandum in his late father's pocket-book attested the truth of the elder Layton's assertion that he had paid his rent. Anxious to atone for the evil that had been wrought to the family of the unfortunate man, the Squire offered to assist Mark in establishing himself, either in the country to which he had flown, or in England, if he chose to return thither, which he might safely do; as, in consideration for his wife, Squire Desborough would never make public his felonious and, in point of fact, unpardonable attempt on the cabinet.

"And you came as soon as you received this?" asked Letty, when she had wiped away the tears which sprang forth as she read.

"Yes, gladly. When I knew that my poor father's name had not been publicly dishonored by my acts, I began to take heart and to think that if the Squire forgave me, Letty would not bid me go back, and work out the long probation to which I had sentenced myself. Ah, wife! dear, dear wife! to see you look at me so loving is more, much more, than I deserve. God help me to become worthy of you!"

Was this scornful Mark Layton, whose voice took such a reverent tone as he named his Maker? Letty's swelling heart offered up another thanksgiving as she heard it.

And now for Mark's decision. What was it? Were they to take their little one and cross that wide ocean, and begin the world anew?

When she asked this he drew her closer to his side. "It shall rest with you, Letty. When I have remembered your promptings and acted upon them, all has gone well with me, even though you have been miles away, and it was only my own conscience that whispered what you would have me do."

The little wife thought long and seriously ere she replied: "If you could be happy here, Mark, I'd sooner stay in our own country. There's been a dark cloud over the name of Layton for many years, and—and—it would be pleasant if you and I, by humbly doing our duties and bringing up our boy carefully and religiously, could win back for it the old respect with which it used to be spoken."

Mark paced the cottage floor awhile, and had a long contest with his natural pride ere he came back to his seat by Letty, and agreed that she was right, and that they would let the Squire know their decision on the morrow.

By no unkind allusions to the past, did Squire Desborough mar Letty Layton's felicity, as she stood before him the next day, clinging to her husband's arm. He wisely eschewed old grievances on either side, and at once proceeded to business.

"I cannot restore your father's farm to you," he said to Mark; "it would be an act of injustice to the man who has held and improved it for many years. But there is a productive, though small one, on the estate, which you shall have; and if you want help in stocking it Mr. Preston has my order to assist you."

But Mark had not returned home penniless, and with his old independence he refused all further aid. So, for the first few years, Letty and he worked harder and fared far worse than if they had chosen the other part and quitted England. Still they never repined nor turned back from the plow. And by and by labor earned its reward. The farm of the Laytons is as flourishing as diligence and skill can make it; and Mark, with all the old bitter feelings rooted out of his heart, is a good master to his dependents, the best of husbands to his still fair and loving Letty, and a careful father to his bright, healthy children; watching over their moral culture with a grave and wholesome recollection of his own faulty and ill-trained youth.

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

The Weather—Peat—Social Topics, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1867.

The clerk of the weather is evidently in ill-humor, and is determined that we shall not have any sunshine until he feels better. He is as much out of sorts as a Broad-street broker after a fall in stocks. It has not rained for a couple of days, but has been ready to do it on slight provocation. In the last fifteen years we have never had so many continuous rainy days as this Winter; but it has been mild, and we have had scarcely an overcoat day during the period. The farmers are grumbling, as usual—they are always grumbling. It is either too wet or too dry, too warm or too cold, and they never are suited. The effect of so much rain has been to render it necessary to sow anew on level and low lands, but it has enabled those tilling the hill lands to plow and sow more ground than any season yet, and the crop bids fair to be very heavy the coming Spring. Up-country they have had plenty of snow, and the cars come into Sacramento daily with a foot of it on the roofs. They pick it up at the other end, near Alta and Cisco, where it falls from two to six feet, but, although an unusual Winter, travel on this end of the Great Pacific Road has been uninterrupted but about ten days, and Cisco, the terminus at present, is some 6,000 feet elevation, and within a few miles of the summit of the Sierra Nevadas. The road has been a decided success. The receipts have averaged not less than two per cent a month on the cost of building it; and the last fifty miles of the road has been as expensive, if not more so, than any point upon the entire route across the country can be, except, perhaps, a mile or two over the extreme summit, where it must be tunneled.

We are waking up on the subject of railroads, and the projected Southern Road is a popular idea here and will undoubtedly prove alike profitable with the Northern. A road across the Desert of Arizona would be a great luxury certainly, and the iron horse would be a great improvement on the mule, who don't always succeed in living on faith without water. Such a road would open up a rich mining country now almost valueless for want of facilities for transporting supplies. There would not be a day in the year that there would be any interruption to travel on account of snows, inasmuch as they never have any so far South.

We don't like to be outdone in anything, and to keep up with the march of events, and show our ability to have anything anybody else has, we have recently "struck it rich" on peat beds. A gentleman with the euphonious cognomen of "Seven Oakes," has found an immense deposit of genuine peat, 45 miles from the city, on the shores of the bay, requiring only a canal of a few hundred feet to enable boats to load from the bank. The bed covers an area of one hundred acres and averages six feet in depth. Work has been commenced, and will be pushed as soon as the rains cease. Is there anything else you think of discovering? If so, name it, and we will match you, if it should be a stratum of buckwheat cakes, all buttered and treacled. We are not to be outdone.

We have broke out into a series of balls and parties, by way of keeping up our spirits during the suicidal period, and, like Mark Tapley, have concluded to be jolly, instead of sitting down to mope and being profane over the weather. A grand ball was given last Thursday evening at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, which was a splendid success, and gave the ladies the finest kind of an opportunity for being bereft of their "extensions." The large dining-room was crowded—too much so for dancing—the early part of evening, and navigation was difficult. Gentlemen went about in fear and trembling, and skipped, after the manner of crossing a creek on stepping-stones; for every lady considered it a duty she owed society and herself to drag behind her a tail that, when unfolded, required a building-lot to spread it upon. They went there gorgeous in long yards of trolling silk, and came out of the fracas in many cases with round jackets; and when the dancing began, especially the fancy dances, they got so twisted up that, to unloose a lady, it became necessary to "unlay" them, as a sailor does a rope, and they finally presented the spectacle of a huge anaconda, twisting and turning, tangled and writhing. The air was filled with scintillations and showers of buttons, bows, bits of lace and ribbons, thrown off by the centrifugal force, and a very respectable milliner's shop could have been set up on the sweepings next morning. It was the wreck of millinery and the crush of crinoline; and many a small craft came out of the fracas with sails flying, rigging carried away, and plain cases of partial damage if not total loss. Not having any investment in dry goods on the floor, I enjoyed the scene hugely, amusing myself by making a collection of curiosities of the toilet. I had my pocket full of buttons, rosettes, lace mushrooms. A friend fell heir to a couple of waterfalls, or *chignons*, and a bunch or two of ringlets. The air was fairly darkened with a shower of hair-pins. I could only compare the appearance of some of the ladies as they emerged from a polka to what the *Hartford* must have presented after the fight in Mobile Bay.

A first-rate business might have been done if any enterprising chap had extemporized a dry dock or set of "ways" upon which to have hauled out the damaged crafts for repairs. I won't say it served them right for going to a ball in such absurd and unseasonable costumes, but I do say that the ladies probably earned wisdom, and that it would be well to shorten sail before going into action. There were any number of military gentlemen present, and you could not strike out without knocking down a Brigadier-General. Hardly one of the heroes that was not sailing around with a yard or so of lace streaming from his buttons and occasionally a stray ringlet from his epaulettes. Another remarkable phenomena was the streak of white upon the shoulders of the gentlemen's black coats, where the ladies laid their arms in the polka or waltz. Does beauty rub off in that way generally or is it a way ladies have of going into action with their ammunition on their arms? Information is solicited.

Among the military present I noticed Gen. FRY, late Provost-Marshal-General; Gen. ROBERT ALLEN, Gen. STEELE, Gen. WHITTIER, Gen. MCDOWELL, Gen. GREGG, and a sprinkling of lesser lights, who vegetate on salaries in greenbacks at a heavy discount.

There are several other balls and parties in perspective—one on the opening of the grand new dining-room at the Lick House, probably the finest room in the United States—an immense octagon with arched ceilings, 32 feet high, splendidly ornamented—the floor being composed of colored woods, inlaid and polished equal to a mosaic table. The room is in the new addition to the house, and is said to have cost $40,000 in the way of ornamentation alone.

There are several masquerade balls also to come off before Lent—one to be given by the German Verein Society that will eclipse anything ever given on this coast, and the ladies are all in a flutter of excitement over their dresses, which will be very rich and costly. By the way, one lady at the ball at the Cosmopolitan wore $5,000 worth of lace flounces; and another, from Albany, on a visit here, spending the Winter, was resplendent in $5,000 worth of diamonds. She wore them like a Queen, and with an air of one who was not new to such magnificence. She is neither shoddy nor petroleum, and don't own a share in Gold Hill or Washoe stocks. If she had, the diamonds might have gone long ago for assessments.

We notice in a New-York paper the announcement that our old California friend, Recorder HACKETT, is matched against the crack shots of Gotham for a trial of skill. There is but one opinion here as to the result. HACKETT was the Capt. Scott of this coast when he resided here, and to his departure do I attribute the great increase of game the last few years. His name was a terror to quail and snipe, and HACKETT among the sportsmen was what FORREST is among the actors, a star—a shooting star.

In my last letter I gave a little notice of the intended departure of the Japanese troupe for your shores. They sail to-morrow morning under the auspices of Manager MAGUIRE. The genuine troupe at least—the other troupe, I believe, are performing up country. The anticipated consolidation of the two was not consummated, but the one that sails to-morrow is the genuine one, and their performances will delight and astonish you. The boys of the troupe are learning English rapidly, and have picked up some California phrases that will probably astonish their countrymen on their return. The performer that was so nearly killed has recovered, and will give you a proof of his skill in climbing and cutting up antics on a suspended pole thirty feet from the stage. These Japanese walk up a bamboo pole as a fly does a stick of candy, and if they had any bones would break them into small pieces. The troupe is called Prof. RISLEY'S. I don't know why he calls himself Professor, unless he professes and don't perform; but the Professor has a great weakness for coming before the curtain to make a few remarks, and I regret to say that speech-making is not his forte. He starts off very brash with "Ladies and gentlemen," but gets very incoherent and husky from that moment, and after a confused mumbling from the depths of his immense mutton-chop whiskers, bows himself off. I understand that Manager MAGUIRE will engineer the troupe after they land in your City, which argues success, as he thoroughly understands his business and was pronounced by Mr. FORREST to be the prince of managers. We hope to see him back here soon, for San Francisco can't get along without him. With MAGUIRE, Mr. BANKS, who has an interest and a voice in the management, and Prof. RISLEY, the Japanese are bound to be a success, especially as their merits are far beyond their pretensions; and you need not think my friend RISLEY any slow coach either, even if he can't make a first-class speech, for there are lots of other things that he is first-rate at.

The steamboat *Chrysopolis*, of the California Navigation Company's line, came down night before last from Sacramento in six hours and a few minutes, 125 miles, a trifle over 20 miles per hour. Not bad for a California-built boat.

Hon. Senator NYE, of Nevada, sails on the steamer in the morning for the scene of his future labors. The Governor has had a pretty hard tussle over his election. There were several other gentlemen exceedingly ambitious to serve their country, and were, perhaps, a little unscrupulous as to the means used to accomplish the object. The Governor tried moral suasion with his constituents, and told lots of good stories, but they were stubborn until he finally took his coat off, rolled up his sleeves, and as the fancy say, "sailed in." For the space of nearly a fortnight we folks down here only heard a confused rumbling, like the threatened approach of an earthquake or distant thunder. The air was filled with the dust and rubbish of the conflict. We awaited the termination of the fight with great anxiety until at last word came on the lightning's wings that virtue was rewarded, and our well-tried and true friend had won. The din of battle ceased, the elements were hushed, and forth from the wreck of matter and crush of candidates came the man of our choice, looking calmly serene, like one who was conscious of his power and ability to win when goaded on to a trial of mettle. To-night at the Lick House the Governor is the recipient of a complimentary dinner given by the merchants and public men of the city, which is going on as I write, very enthusiastically. Few public men on this coast ever had warmer friends or more of them than Senator NYE, and we wish him health and strength for his labors, and a safe and pleasant voyage.

The steamer takes away quite a number of our "prominent citizens," who go East to cool their ardor, and come back better satisfied than ever with California—among them Capt. NED POOLE, so long a commander of our crack river boats on the Sacramento; also Dr. GAYER, who has done California thoroughly, and now returns to his muttons East. The Doctor came across the Plains with BEN HOLLADAY, and returns by the other route. The Doctor has seen California, and can give his friends an honest opinion of its merits.

In a trial at one of our Courts a day or two since for assault, the stewardess of the vessel was put on the stand to testify, when the Judge asked her what tack they were on at the time. On "hard tack," your Honor, she answered, very promptly. That woman can keep a hotel.

PODGERS.

FROM INDIANA.

Doings of the Legislature—Political Affairs, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Saturday, March 2, 1867.

The Indiana Legislature will adjourn in a few days, after a session which has been more fruitful in excellent measures than that of any other Legislative body that has met at the State-house at Indianapolis during the last twenty years. The Republicans of Indiana have cause for congratulation that their representatives have profited by the majority they obtained at the October election, in so praiseworthy a manner. Henceforth, unless disastrous mistakes should be committed by our national leaders, the supremacy of the Republicans in the Hoosier State may be regarded as a settled fact. Three bills passed by the Legislature will greatly contribute to bring about this result. In the first place, we have now got a most stringent, yet perfectly just Registry Law, which will put a stop to the most disgraceful importation of bogus voters from Kentucky into Indiana, which has hitherto been resorted to at almost every election. Besides, the new Congressional Apportionment Bill that has been passed does away with the injustice of the division of the State into Congressional Districts, such as it has been up to this time. The new division is perfectly fair; the most zealous Democrat cannot object to it, and yet it is confidently believed that it will secure to the Republicans ten out of eleven members. Some Radicals complain that Mr. JULIAN'S District has not been left such as it is now, but the objection is not well grounded, although it is very probable that the new apportionment may consign Mr. JULIAN to private life in 1868. The only sure District remaining to the Democracy is the Second, (New-Albany,) now represented by Mr. KERR. Under favorable circumstances Mr. NIBLACK may be reëlected in the First, although the chances are against him. Of the other close Districts, the Terre Haute District, represented by Mr. WASHBURNE, is good for 1,500 Republican majority, and the Lafayette District by about 1,200. Mr. COLFAX'S District, as remodeled, will give him, if he should be a candidate again, not less than 3,500 majority.

The third political bill passed by the Legislature is the Legislative Apportionment Bill, which will give the Republicans in both Houses of the General Assembly a majority of four-fifths.

You see the prospects of the Democracy are gloomy enough in Indiana. The leaders in the Legislature confess openly that the State has "gone to the dogs," to use their elegant phraseology, and they will hardly make a very serious effort at the impending Spring elections.

The conduct of the opposition members of the Legislature during the session has not been such as to impress the people very favorably. Their leader in the House of Representatives, strange as it may sound, is a man who can neither read nor write, and who, whenever he makes a speech, which he does several times every day, murders the King's English in a most unheard of manner. His oratorical efforts afforded at first a great deal of amusement to his colleagues, but they soon grew tired of it, and every friend of our State is now heartily ashamed of the conduct of this legislator.

The Temperance Party has made the most strenuous efforts during the past months to induce the Legislature to pass a prohibitory liquor law. These efforts have failed; the present license law, however, will be rendered by far more stringent than it is at the present time. The people would not tolerate a rigid Maine Law, and the course pursued by the Legislature is doubtless a wise one. The new law will have the effect of suppressing most of the villainous little "doggeries" infesting our cities now.

It is doubtful whether the stringent Railroad bill now pending before the Legislature will be passed. A very strong lobby, backed by the railroad companies, is trying very hard to defeat the bill, and may succeed, although nine-tenths of the people are in favor of its passage.

An endless quarrel has been going on about the location of the Agricultural College, and it is quite probable that the Legislature will adjourn before coming to a decision in relation to it. Indianapolis and Lafayette are competing most strenuously for the College. If it be awarded to Lafayette it will be located on the famous battle-ground of Tippecanoe, some miles above this city.

There is a good deal of talk among our Republicans as to the various candidates for the Presidency. As far as I am able to judge, Gen. THOMAS is much the strongest Radical candidate in Indiana. Most of our soldiers have fought under him, and he will certainly be voted for by our delegates at the next national convention. An effort was made a few days ago to induce the Republican members of the Legislature to declare in favor of Gen. GRANT, but at the caucus at which the motion was brought up it met with so little support that it had to be withdrawn before a vote had been taken on it.

W. C.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Hoosick Tunnel—The License Law Project—Churches and Trade—A New Post-office—An Important Decision Against the Liquor-Dealers—Great Fraud on State-street.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Sunday, March 3, 1867.

The Legislature has settled no important measures this week, though several have been considered. The Interest Bill was enacted, which abolishes the usury laws. The Joint Standing Committee on the Hoosick Tunnel, appointed last year, made a report, from which it appears that the total outside expenditures in the prosecution of the work up to Nov. 1, 1866, amounted to $709,999, and the total inside expenditures $772,974 20, giving a grand total of $1,482,973 20. The Committee are of opinion that the Commission on the subject should be reorganized in such a manner that the State could command the whole time of the members; that a greater degree of personal attention should be given by them to the work than it has heretofore received; that the Commissioners should keep minutes of their doings, which shall be open to the inspection of the Governor and Council and the appropriate Legislative Committee. The Committee make a most sensible suggestion in giving the opinion that a due regard to economy in conducting the enterprise requires that the Commission should at once, by experiment, ascertain the probable time required to excavate the enlargement of the tunnel, and that the work upon the enlargement be pursued with a view of avoiding any unnecessary delay in operating the road after the heading is removed.

THE LICENSE LAW PROJECT

is being earnestly discussed by all classes of society. The attempts of the State constables to enforce the prohibitory law, and the numerous liquor seizures they have made, combined with the testimony of clergymen and prominent citizens before the Legislative Committee on the subject in favor of a License Law, have contributed largely towards bringing about this state of things. Last week some of our leading clergymen appeared before the Legislative Committee and gave in their testimony in favor of a law regulating the sale of spirits. Mayors NORCROSS, of Boston, and LEWIS, of Roxbury, appeared, and their views as well as those of clergymen, priests and citizens will have great weight with the members of the General Court. The Catholic priests probably have the best facilities for judging whether a prohibitory law or a license law will be most beneficial, and they are almost unanimously of opinion that intemperance has increased among the lower classes under the workings of the prohibitory law, and still more so since the State constables have been in vogue. The temperance men canvassed the legislature last week and report that only one hundred out of two hundred and forty in the House favor a license law, and that over two-thirds of the forty members of the Senate are against it.

CHURCHES AND BUSINESS.

The inroads of trade are driving all our churches up town. There has been a wonderful change in this respect during the past five years. North-end, once a place of residence for the old settlers of the "town of Boston," who managed all our business affairs, and in whose veins the blood of men of the Revolution coursed, is now almost deserted. The inroads of business and the foothold obtained by adopted citizens have sent them, with the churches, up town. The societies remaining there, of which there are six—one each of Episcopal, Congregational, Baptist, Free-will Baptist, Methodist and Mariner's (Father TAYLOR'S)—find it hard to command supporters, excepting, perhaps, the two Bethel Churches. The Roman Catholics have three large churches at the North End and they stand ready to purchase the Protestant churches, so numerous is that class of worshippers. It was here in this part of the city that Methodism in New-England was founded. From a plain chapel of rough benches the Methodist Episcopal Society have risen to be owners of a splendid gothic church, costing $92,000. The Society, has its "solid" men, but they, however, are dropping off, one by one, and connecting themselves with some up-town church. North End is no longer "respectable," although it would require all the moral and religious influences of its churches to stay the tide of sin that is sweeping through the north part of the city, for under the very shadow of the steeples of these six churches may be found most of the vice and misery of this metropolis. Christ Church, Salem-street, Episcopal, established in 1722, and whose spire looked down upon the scenes enacted just across Copp's Hill and Charles River, on Bunker Hill, threatens to be among the things of the past. The Society talk strongly of dissolving or of selling their property and removing to the south-end. It was the first church in the city to have a chime of bells. Within a stone's throw of the Christ Church is "Dr. Beecher's Church," established in 1827, and now under the pastorate of Rev. S. P. FAY. The memories which cluster around this church are peculiarly sacred. The name of BEECHER is talismanic, but the society worshipping there are reluctantly compelled to bow before the new order of things. Most of its members have removed from that part of the city, leaving behind them scarcely a sufficient number to sustain the pastor. The Unitarian Church, one of the old landmarks, was sold some time since to the Roman Catholics, and the venerable "Father Streeters'" Society is also disbanded, the members having removed. Nearly all the church edifices built during the past five years have been erected in the vicinity of the Back Bay, on newly-made land. This is a quiet, retired, and clean section of the city, and is for the most part populated by men whose incomes figure among the tens of thousands. It is not exactly an aristocratic locality, because it contains a good many "ordinary people" who soil their hands in honest labor. One of the wealthiest churches in the country is located here, near the Institute of Technology. I refer to Dr. HUNTINGTON'S (Episcopal) Society, one of whose members the other day offered to donate $100,000 toward the establishment of an Episcopal Divinity School to be attached to Harvard College.

A NEW POST-OFFICE.

Boston is in a good deal of tribulation about a new Post-office. There is a pressing necessity for a new one, but on looking around it is discovered that there is no place to put it. The site ought to be central to the present and prospective business of the city, rather than its prospective population. The selection for a new building will be made by a competent authority, unless driven away from the best sites by extortionate demands of their owners. A number of locations have been mentioned in the papers, but there is valid objection to all of them. I hear that the Commissioners have got their eyes upon the Old South Church property, corner of Washington and Milk streets. Our citizens would regret to see that old landmark swept away, yet, at the same time, they would rejoice to see a Post-office building erected on the spot.

THE LIQUOR-DEALERS HAVE COME TO GRIEF

in consequence of an important decision against them by the United States Supreme Court. It will be remembered that the liquor-dealers of this State claimed that they had a right to sell spirituous drink so long as they paid the tax imposed upon them by the Government, any State law to the contrary notwithstanding. As a consequence of this stand taken, every suit against them in the lower Courts was appealed to await the decision of the highest tribunal. The intelligence now comes crushing upon them that Government cannot legalize an illegal trade or contravene State laws looking to the suppression of the liquor traffic. The liquor-dealers hung all their hopes upon the final decision, which is adverse to them, and now nothing remains for them but to "hang their harp upon the willows." This decision affects some 2,500 cases. The State constables will now raid with a vengeance, and finally clear out every place in this city where liquor is sold. Many parties in the business, I hear, are going to shut up shop, and the heavy dealers tremble in their shoes. An immense trade will thus be annihilated unless the Legislature gives us a license law, which is not probable. Hundreds of wholesalers have secreted their stocks; they dare not advertise their goods, for fear that the "smellers" will pounce upon them, and a general panic prevails among them.

GREAT FRAUD ON STATE-STREET.

There was great excitement on State-street Saturday morning, caused by gross fraud, involving over $1,700,000. The suspension of MELLEN, WARD & Co., a firm composed of young and promising men, the failure of the First National Bank of Newton and the resignation of the Cashier of the Sub-Treasury, which events seem to be all of one piece, was the chief topic of interest all day.

VIGIL.

CANADA.

Provincial Views on Confederation—A New Canadian Bank.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Friday, March 1, 1867.

The all-absorbing topic of conversation in the mansion and in the house, in the drawing-room and in the kitchen, is the fact that we are soon to become a Kingdom. Instead of being paltry Provinces, and looked down upon as mere provincials, we are soon to strut forth in all the pomp and circumstance of regal or vice-regal splendor. No nude African chieftain ever donned a cocked hat and feather with more manifestations of delight than is shown by many of our people at the magnificent prospect of their new position. Among the good things to come these people think that at no distant day one of the Royal Family will be sent to hold Vice-regal Court on the banks of the Ottawa, and in his train will be some of England's aristocratic sons. Here is a prospect that *Pater familias* cannot look upon but with perfect satisfaction. Fat railway contracts also are looming in the distance, to the admiring gaze of hungry speculators. For, with the union of the Provinces will come the great railway from Quebec to Halifax. The prospect of the expenditure of several millions of pounds sterling is of itself sufficient to warm the patriotic hearts of those disinterested individuals, and cause them to throw up their hats and hurrah for the Kingdom of Canada. Whether the line will ever pay one-half its working expenses—a fact which I very much doubt—those patriots will not care one straw so long as they are enabled to amass fortunes out of the undertaking. Others again look at the union in a national point of view. These are men who have no selfish ends to serve, but who look on the uniting of the Provinces as a source of great political and commercial strength. Instead of disunited Provinces, each with its own commercial code, without harmony of action, with no common sympathies except that of love for the mother country, which, by the way, was never stronger than at the present moment, we will have our general interests harmonized, at the same time allowing each Province full control over its own local affairs. They maintain that by these means we will be enabled to lay the foundation of a mighty empire and form one more spoke in the wheel of Anglo-Saxon power. There is yet another class who admit all that has been brought forward in favor of union, but who, nevertheless, shrug their shoulders when the matter of expense is mooted. They think we will have to pay roundly for all the honors and benefits to be derived under the new *régime!* Fifty thousand dollars per annum, in hard cash, to the head of the Government of less than three millions of people, with the prospect of an equally lavish expenditure in the civil service list, staggers them. When they think that the salary of the President of the United States, who presides over the destinies of thirty millions of people, is only $25,000, they cannot help coming to the conclusion that the new Kingdom is not likely to be conducted on economic principles. Such, in brief, are the views of the different classes one meets in the various ranks of life in this city, and I have no doubt but the same views are entertained in all parts of the country.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

A new bank, under the Presidency of Hon. WM. MCMASTER, is to go into operation on the 1st of May next. The name of the new institution is to be the Canadian Bank of Commerce. It will commence with a capital of $1,000,000 one-half of which is already subscribed. Many of our leading merchants are large stockholders, and there is every prospect of its taking the first rank among the monetary institutions of the country. Mr. GREER, formerly Cashier of the Bank of Montreal, in this city, has been appointed manager of the new bank. The building occupied by the late Bank of Upper Canada has been purchased for $30,000.

ONTARIO.

Telegraphic Communication with Europe.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For years past we have been placed in the humiliating position of depending on foreign steamers for the carrying of mails and passengers to Europe. The present system of sub-marine telegraph communication anticipates the mail from ten to twelve days. The most vital interests of the country—political as well as commercial—are placed entirely at the mercy of Great Britain. The cable now in operation anchors at both ends on British territory. The intimate and close intercourse with the old country, which from one stand-point is considered a great blessing, may prove at any moment to be a great curse. The proposition to make a bold stand against the existing monopoly, merits the unqualified support of every American, and appeals earnestly to every patriotic heart. To all intents and purposes the cable now operating *via* Newfoundland, is at best a monopoly, the evils of which can be checked only by establishing an independent line direct to France. It is reasonable to suppose that capitalists, willing to embark in the hazardous enterprise of constructing an opposition line, are desirous to have guarantees commensurate with the risks and importance of the investments, and it is, therefore, confidently expected that the National Government will deem it meet to give encouragement to a measure of such great utility. In this connection it should be mentioned that the pending arrangements for the establishment of a new and independent line, are subjected to threats of competition of a most unjustifiable nature. It has been proposed to strengthen the existing monopoly through establishing a submarine cable between New-York and Nova Scotia. This line, though it may possibly afford increased facility to international commerce, does not tend to remove the objections pertaining to our dependence on Great Britain. Again, it has been projected to lay a cable *via* the Azores, or Western Islands; an enterprise which originated in Europe during the war, with parties desirous of effecting a means of communication with the Southern States, to connect *via* the Azores with Bermuda or the West Indies. A firm under whose auspices the so-called cotton loan was negotiated, promoted the scheme and it is now brought before the public under another flag, to the detriment of efforts made in favor of establishing a direct and independent line. The revival of the scheme at this juncture may not receive the sanction or support of the American people, yet it tends to jeopardize the success of the patriotic undertaking now before the public. It is too common an error to invert the order of things by making an end of that which is a means, and a means of that which is an end.

The proposition to rival the existing *British* cable by establishing a line intended to serve exclusively American interests, is well worthy of protection against undue competition. This consideration, apart from other powerful arguments, suffices to remove all doubt as to the justice and expediency that the National Government should favorably notice the enterprise. Knowing that secrecy is a paramount consideration, it has been arranged that the Government may detail an operator of its own selection for the transmission of messages to and from its diplomatic or other officers in Europe; moreover, that Government shall have at all times priority, and the free use for the space of thirty minutes per diem is accorded.

In addition to the annexed arguments it is a consideration of the highest import to secure secrecy and dispatch for the transaction of Government business. In the event of any serious troubles arising with Great Britain, the National Government is deprived of the privilege of secrecy or even privacy in communicating with its agents abroad—being, as it is, at the mercy of the only channel now open. We need not wait till war breaks out, but recall those words, "In peace prepare for war." It is self-evident that the establishment of a new and independent line has grown into a national necessity. But no man will dream of hazarding an investment without being protected by sufficient guarantees from the Government; an open competion would naturally defeat the object in view and result in having no cable at all. As it stands it is a patent fact that no other enterprise can compete with the existing cable subsidized by the United States and Great Britain. When in 1857 the question of establishing a cable was first brought up, Congress granted $70,000, besides other immunities, and the Government of Great Britain entered into a like contract.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 10, 1867.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

The Bankrupt Law.

This important measure is published in full in the Semi-Weekly TIMES of March 5, and in the Weekly TIMES of March 9. Copies in wrappers ready for mailing may be procured in the Publication Office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph to yesterday evening represent the Fenian outbreak in Ireland as still extending. A large Fenian force has appeared in Tipparary County, and Government troops with artillery have been sent against them. No fighting in that quarter has, however, yet been reported. The inhabitants of the town of Tipperary are said to be disaffected and strongly disposed to help the insurgents. Official dispatches state that great quantities of arms have been discovered and seized by the Government. Bands of insurgents are patrolling the country, pressing people into their ranks and committing robberies everywhere.

The reorganization of the Derby Cabinet has been completed.

The leading European Powers have united in urging upon the Ottoman Government the enforcement of the treaties granting concessions to its Christian subjects.

The funeral of Mr. CHARLES F. BROWNE took place yesterday.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a petition was presented from citizens of Alexandria, asking that Congress delay action on the joint resolution annulling the recent elections until the people shall have had an opportunity of being heard on the subject. The annual report of the National Academy of Sciences was received and referred to the Committee on Printing, with a motion to print 1,000 extra copies. Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a joint resolution appropriating $1,000,000 for the relief of the destitute people of the South and Southwest, of any and all classes, to be expended under the superintendence of the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in supplies of food. The resolution was debated by several Senators, and was at length passed, a motion to increase the appropriation to $1,500,000 having been disagreed to. A resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire what steps are necessary to prevent foreign Governments from introducing upon this continent institutions and Governments contrary to those established by the founders of the Republic was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The Senate then went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

The House was not in session.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate, yesterday, was one to incorporate another company for the building of a bridge across the East River. A message was received from the Assembly announcing its non-concurrence in the bill for a Constitutional Convention. The Senate insisted upon the bill, and appointed a Committee of Conference.

In the Assembly various bills were reported from the Committees—among them one relative to the New-York Fire Department, and one to incorporate the New-York and East River Bridge Company. A bill was introduced to abolish the office of health officer of this port. Both Houses adjourned until Monday evening.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Democratic and Conservative members of the Maryland Legislature held a caucus on Friday night to select a candidate for the United States Senatorship, in the place of Gov. SWANN. After several ballots, closing with ISAAC D. JONES 33, Ex-Gov. PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS 29, and EVANS 10, the caucus adjourned until Monday night. During the caucus there was a knock-down between two members, one having charged the other with offering him $100 to change his vote from THOMAS to JONES.

The lessees of the Public Works expect to open the Ohio Canal to navigation about the 1st of April. On the Miami and Erie Canal, a large dam, seventeen hundred feet in length, thirty miles south of Toledo, was seriously damaged by the recent freshets, so that about one-third of the dam must be reconstructed. The opening of that canal will be advertised for April 1.

At the Michigan Republican State Convention at Lansing, on Thursday, Judge B. F. GRAVES was nominated as candidate for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Messrs. THOMAS D. GILBERT, of Kent County, and HIRAM A. BURT, of Marquette County, were nominated as Regents of the University.

WILLIAM H. ORNE, who was found guilty of arson in the Superior Corut at East Cambridge, Mass., recently, and stabbed himself in the court room, is much improved in bodily condition, and it is thought he will recover.

Ten gallons of the best old whisky in Cincinnati is part of the consideration in a deed for certain real estate from the Longworth Executors, reported among the real estate transfers in that city on Friday.

The annual commencement exercises of the Jefferson Medical College, in Pennsylvania, were held yesterday afternoon. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon one hundred and fifty graduates.

A young man named ADOLPH ABEL was instantly killed in Cincinnati, on Thursday afternoon, by the bursting of a cannon, which he was firing in honor of the celebration of a Brewers' Association.

ADAMS & Co.'s resin oil factory in Franklin, Mass., was burned on Friday night. The loss is estimated at from $10,000 to $15,000, on which there was no insurance.

A vigilance committee has been formed in Mansfield, Ohio, and several thieves and pickpockets have been driven from the city under threat of severe treatment in case of their return.

A fire in Lockport on Friday night destroyed the hardware-store of BEVERLY & STRAWB. Loss about $10,000; insured for $10,000.

In Michigan a State Convention of Soldiers' and Sailors' Unions has been called to meet in Detroit, early in May.

The Massachusetts State Constables, it is said, have seized a quarter of a million dollars' worth of liquors since they commenced operations.

Four dead bodies were recovered yesterday from the ruins of the Central Hotel, in Washington, destroyed by fire on Friday night.

The Legislature of Mississippi has appropriated $20,000 for the defence of JEFF. DAVIS.

LOCAL NEWS.

The case of ELLEN B. OGDEN *vs.* WASHINGTON B. OGDEN was up before the Supreme Court yesterday, on a motion made by the defendant for leave to see his two children and to take them out occasionally during the pending of the suit. The action was brought by the wife and mother for the purpose of obtaining a separation, on the ground of cruelty, &c. The motion was opposed by the plaintiff, because, as she alleges, the visits of the husband would be greatly annoying to her, and there was danger that the two children might be spirited away, if defendant were allowed to take them from their home. The Court suggested that the parties better make some satisfactory arrangements between themselves, and to enable them to do so the hearing of the motion was adjourned for one week.

The motion in the case of DAVID L. GARDINER *vs.* JULIA G. TYLER *et al.*, which has been so long before the courts, was decided by the Supreme Court yesterday, Mr. Justice INGRAHAM presiding, as follows: "The order having been entered by consent, should not be disturbed on this motion as to the payment of the money on account of taxes. The plaintiff has his remedy by action against Mrs. TYLER, if she has received more than her share of the income. The order as to the title deeds is modified so as to leave them in the hands of the receiver until after the decision of the action in the Second District."

In the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, Judge DOWLING announced that, in cases of conviction for violating the Law for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, he would hereafter inflict on the offenders the penalty of imprisonment, as well as fines.

Revolution and Reform in Ireland.

Without attaching more or less importance than they deserve to the telegrams which tell of the state of affairs in Ireland, it is probable that most people—all sensible people—have made up their minds upon one point. An Irish rebellion cannot at present be successful, nor perhaps could it ever be, unless England were to find herself crippled by a disastrous foreign war. The forces which the British Government is able to bring into the field have all the advantage of superior numbers, discipline and equipments, while those who oppose them cannot concentrate in any part of Ireland sufficient men to form even a single brigade. The only result of the new outbreak will be that more life will be sacrificed and property destroyed, and the prosperity of the island put back for an indefinite period. This being the case, may not the inquiry be pertinent of how far the leaders are acting wisely in their present course. They have a very heavy responsibility resting upon them, and will be required to give an account of how far it has been fulfilled. In fact the right of revolution is only conferred by a fair probability of success, and in the absence of that probability any attempt at revolution becomes clearly wrong. In this latter category the present outbreak must be included, and is included by candid observers.

But there are some who claim that the Fenians do not mean actual revolution, but only the keeping up of an agitation by which England will be forced to concede reforms which are certainly greatly needed, and which must be brought about. Whether the end justifies the means—whether the slaughter of human beings is a legitimate measure of political agitation—is, however, another matter. There will be people inclined to say that the Fenians who have already lost their lives have so lost them by the criminality of leaders who know that the Fenian arms cannot hope for victory. There will, however, be a closer inquiry as to this point among the Fenians themselves before a great while, or we are much mistaken.

Ireland needs reforms, but unfortunately has taken the wrong means to obtain them. To render property insecure, to drive away capital, to repel the numerous class of laborers who might seek to find in her an outlet from other countries or from England, can but have a disastrous effect upon the general prosperity of the country. Who will settle in Ireland to-day, or who twenty years from today? On the contrary, will not emigration of the peaceful laborer and absenteeism of the landowner be continued and increased? Of course the irritation between England and Ireland will be also fomented, and create a spirit unfavorable to concessions of any kind from the former. Still, there will be great folly in any action or non-action of the British Parliament, by which reforms may be withheld. There is a plain duty in the premises which no rebellions can set aside, and if on the one hand bloodshed and pillage are crimes, so neglect to remove the excuses for those crimes by just legislation is not less criminal.

Meanwhile, much as we have said of the Fenian organization as it has shown itself by its acts here, we have no words but those of sorrow on behalf of those certainly brave but no less certainly unfortunate men who are being hunted and shot down wherever there is force enough to oppose them. Surely the Irish in Great Britain who are loyal to the Crown have a mission before them, to step between foolish sacrifices of human beings worthy of a better destiny, and the indifference or hostility of the governing class who have it in their power to bring about a better state of affairs in unhappy Ireland.

The City Travel Question.

The simplicity, easy accomplishment and great utility of the plan for relieving the crowded travel on Broadway with an eastern extension along Lexington-avenue, and for rendering communication between the upper and lower ends of New-York rapid and cheap, to which we have before alluded, finds favor with the greater portion of our citizens.

The Senate has reported favorably on the bill, and there are indications of its successful passage. This was to be expected. The matter is one of pressing importance to every dweller in the community. The subject is in fact ever present to the public mind, and it is more and more felt that New-York, which might contain decent houses for all of her people, has been long remiss in sustaining a policy by which very large portions of the island are retained in the condition of barren wastes. The growth of any great city always necessitates the enlargement of its system of internal communications, and it is not the province of any class, whether of property-owners or otherwise, to retard that enlargement. To attempt doing it is simply fighting against the inevitable. There are not a few strenuous opponents of a Broadway track, and in fact of all proposed through lines—some interested, some disinterested. None of either class have ever shown any consideration for up-town residents, nor is it likely that they would show any in the future. So persistent and unreasonable, however, have been their opposition, that it could not but defeat its own aims by the amount of public irritation to which it has given rise. If the proposed surface track is laid, as it probably will be, the wealthiest proprietors on Broadway will have but themselves to thank for it. In fact, by their means, the principle is more and more understood that Broadway is a public road, and that property-owners cannot be allowed to interfere with efforts to facilitate its travel. It is, indeed, difficult to see why the establishment of a line, whether it be on the surface or of three tiers, by which the residents of the upper portion of the City would have improved facilities for travel, could be injurious to a Broadway shopkeeper. One would think that benefit would follow rather than injury. But that is not the question.

We suppose that for ultimate relief from the difficulties which now beset so many people, the "Three-Tier Line" must be looked to. The underground road will do its share if ever constructed. But for present relief there is absolutely no method—so far as we see—save by the proposed line on which the cars, starting from the South Ferry, would diverge right and left at Union-square, and convey passengers up the east and west sides of the City. The necessity for having this track in Broadway may be painful, but it is a necessity that exists, as any one who is acquainted with the condition of the parallel streets below Bleecker must know. These streets are very quickly being turned into mere avenues of wholesale stores, and a surface line through them becomes every day less and less practicable.

As to the interruption of travel which laying down rails involves, that is an easily-borne trouble in view of the excellent results to follow. Besides, Broadway is to be torn up this Summer for the purpose of laying the new Belgian pavement, and the work of adding a surface track could be done at the same time, and without any extra interruption of travel.

Three Wise Men from Switzerland—The Treatment of Jefferson Davis.

Periodically the country is favored through the telegraph with "statements" concerning the treatment of JEFFERSON DAVIS, his health, habits, feelings and views. For some months past we have been spared the infliction, but it seems the mania has again appeared, and this time in the form of three highly respectable Swiss merchants, who, being on a "tour of observation" through the Southern States, deemed it quite the thing to "do" JEFF. DAVIS.

They called on the captive, and, strange to say, both he and Mrs. DAVIS "received them pleasantly." In the name of Chesterfield why shouldn't they be received politely? Could it by any possibility have occurred to the three respectable Swiss merchants that they were intruding their curiosity upon the painful privacy of a prisoner, or did they expect Mr. DAVIS to howl at them, assault them with maniac gestures and fearful denunciations? Again, it seems that the three respectable Swiss merchants were "entertained" by Mr. and Mrs. DAVIS. Again, we say, what did the Swiss merchants expect? Mr. and Mrs. DAVIS are not cannibals, who eat their tender visitors, nor are they pugilists, who draw the claret of their callers.

Either the three respectable Swiss merchants went to the cozy quarters of the rebel President with very crude ideas of the demands of the occasion, or the telegrapher has put himself to very unnecessary trouble to send the public a very simple matter.

But there is one pleasant feature about this; for now the world in general, and Great Britain in particular, can be pointed with especial confidence to the consoling corroborations of the three Swiss merchants concerning the comfortable quarters of poor old JEFF. Evidently the three, &c., had feared to find the prisoner palled with pain, raving with rage, tortured with torments, exhausted with want of sleep, chained to a strong floor, guarded by dogs, shot at by sentinels if he peeped from his window, manacled in a solitary cell, scantily clothed, fed once a day on the crumbs from his jailer's table, his thirst assuaged only with dirty water, his emaciated form clad in shoddy, every comfort denied him, the newspapers a sealed book, the consolations of his friends kept from him, and himself the constant victim of the alternate sport and cruelty of a small-natured custodian. How different is the truth! How happy are the three merchants who went into the fort gloomy, down-hearted, pregnant with fear and trembling with anticipation, but came out radiant with rejoicing! Radiant because they had found out what everybody knew before, because they saw with their own eyes that "Mr. DAVIS was comfortably provided for, that he is in good health, and possessing all the means of enjoyment which the leniency of the Government could bestow, under the grave nature of the offence for which he remains imprisoned." The three respectable Swiss merchants have gone further South. They have left behind them the captive, comfortable and doing quite as well as could be expected. Let us fondly trust that the agents of the Press everywhere will keep their watchful eyes upon these three apprehensive Swiss merchants, for who can tell indeed but that they may in the course of time tell us something that we didn't know before!

The War of the Doctors.

The reappointment of Dr. CRANE by Gov. FENTON closed the war, or rather that particular battle of the war between the Allopaths and the Homœopaths. The case was simply as follows: In the Board of Health the practitioners of the old school of medicine have entire control. The Homœopathists claim that as payers of quite one-half of the taxes of the Metropolitan District, they are entitled to at least one representative in the Board. Backed by an immense petition, signed by names representing hundreds of millions of dollars, and carrying strong letters from Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER and other believers in the faith, the Homœopaths went before the Governor. Unfortunately for their purpose they went too late, the promise was already given, if the appointment was not made.

The Governor himself, the President of the Health Board and several of its prominent members have the practice of this school in their families, and aside from the weight carried by the taxpaying representation, there would seem to be a personal as well as equitable reason for the granting of the petition. Next year another vacancy occurs, not in Kings County, but in New-York, and the Governor will be urged to assign a homœopath to fill it. In Kings County, it is asserted that quite two-thirds of the taxes are paid by the believers in this school, and the equity of their claim can hardly be questioned.

In the meantime, the public benefits by the discussion. The figures and data produced by both sides are suggestive, and will not be forgotten. To the bitter feeling that existed between the parties last Summer, no doubt we are greatly indebted for the extra care and the extraordinary thoughtfulness evinced by the authorities, by the hospital attendants and by private practitioners. The cholera was literally cleaned away; and if we can, by a continuance of the fight, attain to a reasonable sanitary condition, it may be well to encourage our medical advisers and egg them on to strife. Who knows but in time we may be able to live longer without them?

A NOVEL MODE OF RECONSTRUCTION IN OHIO.—The respectable little town of Mansfield, Ohio, has been put under Lynch Law—that is to say, the place has been taken possession of by a Vigilance Committee. The knaves had obtained such complete control of things, and the operations of law were so unsatisfactory, that the citizens banded themselves together, took hold of the case, and, on Thursday last, began banishing right and left. Over eighty of the knaves were arrested, and a thousand men escorted parties of them to the railroad depot, put them aboard the cars, and warned them that if they returned "a short shrift would be their doom." This may be all very nice for the people of Mansfield; but how is it for the rest of the country? How is it for the localities where the Mansfield outcasts will now take refuge? We are sure it would be decidedly better if the towns of Ohio would enforce their laws against their own vagabonds instead of sending them off to prey upon other people.

INTOLERANCE IN BOSTON.—The excitement in Massachusetts on the question of liquor prohibition is running very high, and the extremist leaders of the legal-teetotal party are scourging their opponents with a fury that would be quite amusing to outsiders, if it were not very shocking in itself. It is not enough that a man is a teetotaler himself and an enemy of liquor; it is not enough that he favors the most restricted licensing system, and does all he can to repress the traffic—he must subscribe to the prohibitionist creed, or suffer the consequences. No matter who or what he is—no matter about his character or public services in the cause of morality and religion—he is assailed like a Turk. He is accused of taking sides with the "rum party," insulting epithets are applied to him, and innuendoes are thrown out about his private habits. If the Massachusetts public are not brought to the conclusion that the wretched man who opposes legal prohibition deserves to be hung from a gallows erected on the top of Bunker Hill Monument, it is not because he is not charged with a character richly deserving such a fate. We are glad to see that such journals as the Boston *Advertiser* and Springfield *Republican* are uttering their protests against this crushing intolerance, which must in time destroy all manly independence in Massachusetts. The *Republican* says:

"*What is the difference in principle between the use of the rack and the thumbscrew, and social and religious proscription as a punishment for difference of opinion?* These men should also recollect that they have several times demonstrated their own fallibility, within the memory of the present generation, and so use a little less arrogance towards those who dissent from their present opinions. It is possible that Bishop EASTBURN, Rev. Dr. ADAMS and other denominational leaders may be right in their present views of the theory of temperance and the best methods of promoting it, and it is not well to make haste to denounce and proscribe them. They present what seem to them to be facts and arguments sustaining their opinions. They are entitled, by character and long service in the cause of morality and religion, to a candid and respectful hearing at least.

POPULAR SCHOOLS AND PARTY POLITICS.—The defeat in the State Legislature of the scheme for taking our city school system out of the hands of the local authorities and putting it under the control of a Board of Commissioners, appointed by the Governor, is doubtless owing to the very decided stand taken by a large proportion of our most influential Republicans. The already established Board of Commissioners were demanded by the whole Republican Party, and by a large number of other citizens who acted without regard to party. But it was not so in regard to the proposed Commissioners of Education. We believe the scheme was only supported by one of the Republican newspapers, and was advocated in that quarter more for partisan ends than for the advancement of popular education. The great body of the school authorities and of the principals and teachers of schools were in like manner opposed to the measure, and this influence also proved powerful with the members of the Legislature, of both parties. The whole question, with others, will be discussed by the Constitutional Convention, and we trust that those interested in the matter will be prepared for the issue.

THE SOUTHERN FAMINE.—A circular is being widely distributed setting forth the facts about the destitution that prevails in various parts of the Southern States. No one who takes the trouble of looking over it will doubt the necessity of prompt action if we would save the needy thousands of our Southern fellow-countrymen from suffering and starvation. The "Relief Committee" recommend that simultaneous contributions be taken up in the churches of all denominations on next Sunday; and we hope that all clergymen will give notice of the fact to their congregations to-day. We may remark that some of the newspapers have announced that *this* was the day appointed for the contribution, and certainly no harm will be done by those of the churches which are a week in advance of the appointed time. The need is pressing, and the abundance of the North is overflowing. We understand that there have been propositions from England to send relief to our suffering Southern fellow-citizens; but the North is far more than able to meet the needs of destitute brethren. Let us quickly show that we are willing to do so.

AMERICA IN PARIS.—Of the minor appropriations of Congress, we are able to commend heartily that for the Paris Exposition which failed to become law for want of time last session, but which has already been passed again by both Houses of Congress. We think the $50,000 might well have been doubled, and the saving made in some other quarter. We shall not and do not require to make any such show at the Exposition as will be made by the leading nations of Europe; but it is already assured that we shall in most regards make a most respectable display. It is the American visitors, however, whom the Parisians look forward to as the grand thing from this Continent. They may be disappointed as to the numbers, and as to the amount of American money that will be spent; for we have an idea that a good many of our rich people are inclined to be less lavish now than they were a year or two ago. The Exposition opens in twenty days.

"UNEASY LIES THE HEAD."—The fact that Mr. PEABODY, during his brief visit to this country, has received four thousand letters of application for pecuniary assistance, is not calculated to give him a very high idea of the independent spirit of his American fellow-citizens. We have no doubt that in the aggregate they demanded a sum not less than our national debt, and that the reading and consideration of them all would have required at least ten years. And had he possessed money and leisure enough to give one in ten of them a favorable response, he would soon have had forty thousand instead of four thousand on hand. Probably half at least of those he received were in behalf of really worthy objects and persons; but whether they would all have been benefited by the gifts they asked, is another matter. Had Mr. PEABODY, instead of consigning these four thousand begging letters to the flames, published them in a volume, it would have been instructive and lively reading for this generation and the next.

STUMP PRAYERS.—A cotemporary thus gives the point and pith of the prayers delivered in Congress of late:

"O Lord, Thou knowest that the majority is always right and the minority wrong; bless the majority and curse the minority, and Thou shalt have our good opinion and thanks."

Even this would not be so bad if the chaplains ended with it. But they enter into details in their prayers. They refer to particular measures which they wish to succeed, or which they desire to defeat. They deliver arguments on this side or that, give illustrations one way or the other, and make hits more or less telling. Some of the members feel (or might be supposed to feel) like culprits at the bar, while others evidently feel like patrons of Deity. To a person possessed of reverence, sensibility or intellect, these displays would be shocking if they did not rouse his scorn. We have suggested the Lord's Prayer or a Hebrew Psalm as a substitute for these stump speeches or stump prayers, and we venture to say that in course of time Congress will either fall back on these or abolish the chaplaincy altogether.

The Matinee System.

When, fifteen years ago, the Philharmonic Society introduced the system of giving rehearsals in public, one of the strong arguments in its favor was, that being held in the daytime, ladies could attend unaccompanied by gentlemen. From the very first rehearsal the plan was a success, and very many season concert tickets were bought, simply because they carried with them three or four rehearsal coupons.

Our local managers were slow to find this secret out, and for many years the respectable association which originated the idea, enjoyed the sole profit therefrom. In a few years an enterprising showman, whose familiarity with panoramas and John Bunyan enabled him to talk glibly concerning the somewhat perilous adventures of the progressing Pilgrim, followed the example of his musical brethren, and *his* place was thronged. Then the Museum adopted the startling plan of giving two performances daily, and gradually every place of entertainment in the City dropped the scales of habit from their eyes, until it has become the universal custom.

Yesterday, from the Academy of Music to the Circus, from the graceful curvings and curvettings of the "Black Crook," to the gay and festive antics of the black minstrels, from the Chamber Soiree of a celebrated Quartette to the dismal revelations of an Anatomical lecture, went in long procession troops of ladies and swarms of children. From the pleasant streets of Brooklyn, from the angular squares of Jersey City, from the classical shades of Hoboken, and even from the dingy lanes of Newark, not to mention the fertile fields of Long Island, came the women and their families, happy in their independence, secure in the proud consciousness of the right to do what they pleased, and in their own way. A tour through the several places of amusement revealed in each a feminine per centage of not less than nine in every ten in the audience.

The system works admirably for the theatres, and equally well for the public. It origin was singular, and its growth slow, but its success undeniable.

Fulton Market and an Extra Nuisance.

The reputation enjoyed by Fulton Market as being the dirtiest in the City and the least accessible is well deserved. Its narrow passage ways, crowded condition, dirty floors and general appearance of decrepitude need no reference. They have been commented on, ridiculed, protested against and pooh-poohed for many years past. But there *is* a feature that has thus far eluded observation, and has at length reached a point of development that renders further reticence impossible. We allude to the oyster stands, coffee booths, apple boxes, peanut baskets, banana hooks, potato marts, apple peddlers and small ware dealers of all sorts and conditions, that occupy half the side-walk, run out into the highway, impede travel, fill the gutters with refuse, cover the pavements with filth and obstruct the free and easy passage from the ferries to the cars, and from the various shipping to the streets on either hand.

No one will deny that hot oyster soup is a pleasant thing to take at 12 or 1 o'clock at night. We are not of those who would grumble at the sight and savor of a cup of hot fresh coffee or a plate of smoking cakes at the cheerless hour of 5 in the morning. Nor do we ignore the potent sanitary virtues of potatoes, onions or apples any more than we would sneer at the delicate banana, or laugh at the crackling peanut. But in behalf of an indignant and a deprived public, who are pushed and squeezed into one-third of the space that belongs to them; in behalf of the health of the community that is endangered by the reckless compilation of smells and horrid mixtures; in behalf of the hundred thousand estimable parties who go to and fro by the ferry at this point daily, we would protest against the abuse of the privileges of the highway in general, and would ask by what right another large oyster cabin has been planted squarely on the Fulton-street sidewalk in particular? These places are bought of somebody, of course. Can any one tell us where the money goes to, and how much there is of it? Who is the Sanitary Inspector of that Ward, who the Alderman, and when found what are they thinking of, thus to permit the grossest violation not only of the laws of health and public decency, but likewise the law of the corporation?

We pause for a reply—not that we expect any, but if by any accident either of the functionaries whose duty it is to look out for these little matters chances to be in the vicinity of Fulton Market on a wet day, we advise him to wear stout boots; if on a warm day, let him carry a bottle of cologne water and a large-sized *mouchoir*—he'll need them.

Sacred Singing at Sing Sing Prison.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Last Sunday we attended the chapel services at Sing Sing Prison. It is at any time an impressive sight to look upon the twelve hundred prisoners in companies, under their respective keepers, crowding the spacious prison chapel. All grades of character and species of mental endowment and religious belief are here brought to a common level, and in a quiet and orderly manner fall into their alloted place and pay at least an outward respect to the worship. There was a special interest connected with the services last Sunday, in the presentation or introduction of a new *Prison Hymn Book*, which has been compiled for the use of the Prison by the Chaplain, Rev. J. B. SMITH. This book is neatly bound, is in good, large print, and contains 425 choice selected and original hymns, suited to the purposes of general worship. Among the original hymns are contributions from such friends of the unfortunate as WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT and Rev. Dr. STRYKER. The prison is furnished with a choir composed of convicts, and the singing is frequently exalted and soul-stirring. In the publication of the new work, the design was to furnish every prisoner with a book, so that the whole great congregation may join with the choir in singing; and, judging from the volume and power of song which came up from every part of the chapel, we conclude there will be little difficulty in bringing both books and voices into service. After the usual introductory exercises, the Chaplain spoke for a few moments on the elevating and ennobling power of sacred song, and of the cheer it brought to us, and how it aided our thoughts and feelings to rise higher, thus preparing us that we may join hereafter in the song which "only the redeemed of earth can sing."

The prisoners were then addressed by WILLIAM P. HALSTED, of New-York, who had interested himself in the new book. He gave some pleasing and affecting incidents connected with his army life, especially relating to singing and hymns, and referred to the influence of these upon character, and drew some lessons from hymns which the new work contained. His remarks were well received and will unquestionably be of lasting good.

We noticed Judge S. H. JOHNSON, the Warden, on the platform with the speakers regarding with a special interest all the public exercises. We learn he is usually ready not only to sanction, but to encourage and sustain all the efforts for the moral and religious welfare of the men under his charge, as well as the disciplinary regulations of the prison. We have never in any of the New-York churches seen a more quiet, attentive and orderly congregation than we witnessed at Sing Sing last Sabbath.

Those who desire to quicken their philanthropic ideas, or who would learn the control which may be gained over such a company of lawless men, would do well, on some Sabbath morning at 9 o'clock, to drop into the chapel of Sing Sing Prison.

VISITOR.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Press Law and the Excitement it Occasions—How the Emperor Keeps His Word—The Right of Public Meeting—Military Reorganization—A Sad Personal History.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 22, 1867.

We might almost imagine ourselves back in the days of the revolution again. The Emperor promised a more liberal law on the Press, and the Council of State, which is preparing the law, threatens to make its provisions more stringent than those of the old law. The excitement is intense on the subject, and the *Avenir National* has characterized the situation by a word which has had an immense success. Speaking of the labors of the Council on the new bill, it says: "The mountain has brought forth not a mouse, but a mouse-trap!" The word fell at the right time, and in the right place. The Emperor pledged his word to a new liberal law, which gives the journals encouragement and license for the moment. The new law, when ratified, will cut short both encouragement and license. So they are making the most of the few days that remain to them, and abuse and ridicule the projected law without stint. Even *Charivari* takes a hand in the tournament against the Government. The measure is already called the *loi Rouher;* and if M. ROUHER does not succeed in getting it ratified by the Chambers, it will cost him his popularity as a Minister. The "*loi Rouher*" will become for him a ball and chain.

One paper says of the new law: "Everything that one could imagine of the most restrictive kind is found in this project. In this aspect it is a veritable monument of reaction and the *chef d' œuvre* of its species. Confiscation, the largest fines, and the deprivation of civil, political and electoral rights form the basis of this measure which is announced to us as the crowning of the edifice!"

Another journal in order to ridicule the new project gives the following parody of its provisions:

"Considering that political inequality is the base of our institutions; considering that after fifteen years of calm and prosperity the hour has arrived for developing our institutions; considering that the Constitution guarantees and confirms the principles of 1789; considering that these principles are the glory of France, &c., &c. Therefore, Article 1. Whoever wishes to found a journal must hand over to the Treasury of the State as caution-money one million of francs. Article 2. No one can write in a journal who does not enjoy all his civil and political rights; and, Article 3. Whoever shall write for a journal shall be deprived of his civil, political and all other rights."

In presence of these attacks on the *loi Rouher* the Emperor will not dare to countenance the measure, nor will the Chambers adopt it. We are almost prepared to believe that the secret was let out in order to see what would be said about it.

The opposition to the project granting the right of public meeting, and to the army bill, is not so active. But these projects find little favor nevertheless. The right of public meeting extends to a few days only before each election, and as elections only take place, except for vacancies, once in five years; as these public meetings can never take place in the open air, and as they can only be held for fifteen days, commencing the 20th and closing the fifth day before the election, we are not likely to see many public meetings. The fact is, in that part of the new liberal measure there will be scarcely a perceptible change.

As for the army reorganization measure, the plan adopted appears to be: 160,000 conscripts a year, five years' active service, four years in the reserve, total nine years, and a National Guard, serving five years. So that instead of seven years' active service, as at present, we are to have nine years' of service, of which five active, and four active or inactive, according as there may be war or peace. This may give greater security to the frontiers of the Empire, but it will not certainly add anything to the wealth of the country, and certainly not guarantee it in the future against the overgrowth of surrounding nations.

The French Government has probably succeeded in averting war for this year; the great exhibition has not been flourished in the air in vain. Whether it was this that shamed the other Powers into more peaceable dispositions or not, it is at any rate certain that Russia and Prussia have given positive assurances that they will not disturb the exhibition. But the exhibition once over, all is dark and gloomy beyond, and the exhibition itself will not be gay on account of what is expected to follow.

Do you wish to read a tale of misfortunes such as one does not often find in cotemporaneous history? It is as follows: A young officer of the Federal army, who lost his father, a Brigadier-General, in one of the battles of the Potomac, and an only brother, a Major, in the battle of Chickamauga, was himself so seriously wounded by a ball through the lungs and by broken limbs, that he lay for a long time in hospital, and was believed to be dead. An uncle, supposing him dead, took possession of his property and is now in Europe. The wounds of the young officer brought on, or at least were followed by, epilepsy of a bad type, and this in turn was followed by more or less weakening of the mind. In this condition he started to Europe three months ago in pursuit of his uncle, his money, and his lost health. He provided himself with letters of recommendation and a little money. He arrived safely at London, and then started for Paris, but he never arrived here, for reasons which the reader would never surmise. On the boat crossing the channel from England to France he laid his overcoat down on the deck, and this overcoat contained his meagre pocket-book and the most of his important papers. When the boat stopped he picked up and put on, as he supposed, his own overcoat, but he made a mistake and took instead some one else's. He went on shore and was making his way to the railway station, when some one came running after him, and seizing him rudely, charged him with stealing his overcoat. The young officer looked and saw that he had a strange overcoat on, and the shock of losing his own coat and his money and papers, and of being charged beside with theft, threw him into a violent fit of epilepsy. He fell down in the road, and when he recovered his senses fully he found himself in prison. His fits became more frequent and his mind was blunted as to what occurred. In due time he was dragged into court, and as the poor fellow did not speak a word of French, nor know any one that could, he was condemned, without defence, to two months' imprisonment! And, will the reader believe it? This poor wounded, and suffering, and exhausted man, has been permitted to serve his time out, (for it is about out to-day,) and must carry to his grave the odium of an infamous condemnation! After a few days' imprisonment the doctor of the establishment saw that the poor fellow was not a subject for rigorous treatment, and passed him into the hospital. There he remained until discovered by a philanthropic old English lady who was visiting the hospital for charitable purposes. She told the story to an American gentleman living in the town, and this gentleman at once went to see the poor fellow, heard his story, became convinced of his innocence, and, after providing out of his own pocket for his immediate wants, set about to obtain his liberation. But the Judge said to him, "It certainly appears like a hard case, but what could I do? A sailor of the boat swore on the trial that the prisoner came on board without an overcoat, and in presence of this positive testimony, and without any rebutting evidence, I had to condemn him." The authorities seem to have been convinced of his guilt and to have imparted to every one else, (but the gentleman in question,) their conviction, and thus nothing could be done toward the rehabilitation of his honor by a discharge before the expiration of his term of service. The thing is absolutely disgraceful, and for the following reasons: In the first place there are no three physicians in France at all acquainted with the nature of mental disorders but who would have sworn that a man afflicted with epilepsy to such a degree of exhaustion, was *non compos mentis*—that is to say, irresponsible for his acts, *even if guilty*. In the next place the French Government has always shown itself kind and indulgent to the utmost limit in the pardon of offences committed by foreigners, where there is the least pretext for showing such indulgence; and surely this is a case in which the French Government would not have been called on in vain. Within the last fifteen years, to my own knowledge, and especially before the war, when we had so many young men here from the United States, frequent occasions offered for testing the indulgence of the Government; and never, in any case where there was a doubt of guilt or a reason for pardon, was a pardon refused when an earnest demand for one was made.

MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

Austrian Politics—A Popular Victory Over the Government—The Democratic Character of Germany—The Triumph of Von Beust.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MUNICH, Thursday, Feb. 14, 1867.

Within the past two weeks the people of Austria—a portion of them at least—have won as signal and as significant a victory over their Government as was ever perhaps gained either in America or England. It is a victory in the interest of freedom and of constitutional government.

First, a word as to the previous situation. To the three great elements of Austria—German, Magyar and Sclavoinc—the battle of Sadowa stood in different relations. To the Germans it was a bitter defeat; the Magyars regarded it at least with indifference; but to the Sclavonians it was a source of secret rejoicing, (except, perhaps, the Bohemians, who were immediately involved.) The latter had a man in the Cabinet, Count BELCREDI, who, as Premier and as a man of great ability, defended their interests powerfully, and, relying on his assistance, they hoped and believed they would be able to make the defeat of the Germans irretrievable, and convert Austria into a great Sclavonic empire, the synonym of retrogression and semi-civilization. The Germans were profoundly alarmed, as they had good reason to be, for the Emperor, with strange blindness, openly favored and encouraged the Sclavonians.

The Germans are strongly democratic, and want Austria governed by a Constitution on the "dualistic" plan—*i. e.*, two parliamentary systems; one for the Hungarians in Pesth; the other for Germans and Sclavonians together, in Vienna. The Hungarians are also liberal, "dualistic," and more exclusive than the Germans. The Sclavonians, on the contrary, are inclined to absolutism, and demand the largest independence for each separate province in order to rid themselves of the hated intervention of the Germans, which would follow if they had to send Deputies to a common Parliament in Vienna. They are devoted to no Constitution, except their own local ones, while the Germans cling with wonderful tenacity to the "February Constitution," and the Hungarians with equal constancy to that of 1848. These differ in many non-essential particulars; both are far too liberal to suit the Emperor, and are at present, of course, resting securely in his pocket. It is perhaps sufficient to say that the principal ground of the devotion of each nationality to its Constitution is the pride of paternity.

For many weeks and even months after Sadowa things went swimmingly for the Sclavonians, Austria quivered on the very edge of dissolution, and her best friends gave up all hopes. BELCREDI was at the summit of his glory. He received his first check by accident. MENSDORFF, the Foreign Minister, quarreled with the Emperor over the management of the campaign, was dismissed, and the exiled Saxon Minister, VON BEUST, took his place. VON BEUST is a greater man than BELCREDI, and there is not a drop of his blood that is not German. Far-seeing men prophesied that the time would come when BELCREDI and BEUST would quarrel; but for months the official journal announced almost weekly that "His Majesty's Cabinet was perfectly harmonious." The mercurial Viennese (who had at first lauded BEUST to the skies) declared that he had leagued himself with their arch-enemy, BELCREDI, and cursed him in the streets. BEUST held his peace and kept to work. At last the time came for him to measure strength with the great Sclavonian, and he triumphed.

The occasion was brought about in this wise: In the midst of the universal chaos and distrust, the indifference of the Hungarians had grown to positive discontent, and there were strong symptoms of an outbreak. To conciliate them, or, what is more probable, simply to gain time, the Emperor offered them the Constitution of 1848 and a responsible Hungarian Ministry, if they would vote him a conscription law (universal arms-bearing, in substance,) and certain concessions he desired as to the public debt and direct taxes, (there is great inequality in Austria.) The Hungarians had little faith in these promises, and set themselves sluggishly to deliberate the proposition, protracting it for nearly two months without coming to any result. Meantime the Emperor issued writs of election to all his non-Hungarian provinces, ordering them to elect deputies to their respective Parliaments, who were, in turn, to send representatives to Vienna to an "Extraordinary Diet." This Diet was to take into consideration the results he expected to have arrived at by that time in his negotiations with Hungary. His expectation undoubtedly was that the two halves of his empire, thus arrayed against each other, would be able to agree upon nothing, and all would be left in his hands as before, and he would be troubled with no Constitution. BELCREDI's hand was in all this, and he failed.

For once the Germans clung together nobly, and that ruined BELCREDI. There are several mixed provinces where the Germans are inferior in numbers to the Sclavonians, but by their strength in the large cities succeed in electing nearly half of the deputies to the Provincial Parliament. The Emperor's decree provided that the members of the "Extraordinary Diet" should be elected out of and by these Provincial Parliaments; hence it was clear to the Germans that when they met in Vienna the Sclavonians and Poles would wholly outnumber them. Hence they simply declared this "Extraordinary Diet" to be "unconstitutional," appointed numerous committees and, with a heretofore unparalleled unanimity, declared they would send no representatives to the Diet. Meantime BEUST went down to Pesth, (it was noticed this time that he went alone, which was not usual,) conferred with the Hungarians, and the result was that secret messages were sent from Pesth to all the principal leaders of the Germans, assuring them that if they would send no representative to the Diet, they (the Hungarians) would refuse to recognize it, on the ground that it did not represent a third of the Empire.

The day of BEUST's triumph, and with his that of the Hungarians and Germans, was drawing near. Cabinet meetings in Vienna became so frequent and were so secretly held that the city was in a fever of curiosity. As it became more and more apparent to BELCREDI that the Germans were in fearful earnest, and would send no representatives to his Diet, he became uneasy, but still persisted in calling it together, and the Emperor appears to have stood by him to the last. BEUST now procured a private audience, which was very lengthy, and is said to have laid before the Emperor so clearly and so thoroughly the inevitable results of a persistence in this course—a course which would certainly plunge the Empire into a worse chaos than that which followed Sadowa, if, indeed, it did not wholly drive the Germans out of the Empire, and thus break it up—that he abandoned BELCREDI from that day. At any rate, a few days later, Austria, and, indeed, all Europe, were astounded by the news of his resignation—an astonishment that was so much the greater as the official journal had, up that hour, assured all men that the Cabinet was entirely harmonious.

BEUST triumphed. The decree assembling the "Extraordinary Diet" was so modified that the provinces were simply requested to send representatives to a "diet." The elections to this will proceed from the people themselves; hence the Germans will secure a just representation, and they have now, with as great a unanimity as before, agreed everywhere to recognize it and send representatives. In securing this triumph for the Germans, or, rather, for constitutionalism—since it will undoubtedly terminate in that—BEUST was so much indebted to the Hungarians that he took good care to secure also their rights. The victory is double. The great DEAK, the Washington of Hungary, was invited to Vienna, had a long and friendly interview with the Emperor, and was urged by him to accept the post of Premier, which he modestly declined. The Hungarian Ministry is already appointed, though not yet publicly announced, and that for the Germano-Sclavonic half of the Empire will be appointed, probably, about the time the Diet assembles in Vienna, in order that it may fill the Government benches. There appears to be no longer any doubt that Austria is certain of not only one, but two responsible Ministries. FRANCIS JOSEPH will go in a few days down to Pesth, to be crowned King of Hungary—a ceremony he has heretofore neglected—and the Hungarians are

preparing for him a more magnificent reception than was ever before accorded to a Hapsburg. Austria has gained more in the end by the battle of Sadowa than she lost—not the Emperor, but the people—not in glory, but in freedom. SEGREX.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The Dissolution of Parliament—The New Elections—Political Depression Throughout the Country—The Financial Crisis—Ricasoli in Consultation with Our Minister.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Feb. 16, 1867.

By the decree of the King, bearing date three days back, the Italian Chamber of Deputies is dissolved, and the 10th of next month is named as the day for the election of the members of the new Assembly. Colleges in which there may be no election on the first trial, are authorized to come together for the purpose of making another attempt a week afterward, or on the 17th of March. By the same royal order, the Senators and Representatives are called together for the new session on the 22d of the same month. It is thus reduced to fact, that for several weeks to come, Italy is to be agitated by the more or less violent discussions connected with a general election. Baron RICASOLI has accepted, with the frankness which belongs to his character, the issue that has been forced upon him, and we are to see whether the people, by the new members they appoint, will confirm the confidence which the Sovereign reposes in the present Minister.

The journals on both sides have pretty strong articles, some indulging a tone of exaggeration, some of anxiety, and some of anger or dread. We will let *La Nazione*, Baron RICASOLI's organ, speak: "The Crown has made such a use of the sovereign prerogative as we looked forward to—such as was clearly imposed by the necessities of the situation. We do not believe that one can or that one ought to disguise the gravity of the results of which this resolution may be fruitful. Italy finds this to be the most difficult and decisive moment of her new life. We are, however, full of faith in the sense and patriotism of the population, and we believe that this trying crisis, also, will be successfully overcome. The breaking up of the Chamber happens at a time of general dejection and distrust, under the influence of violent strifes of persons and communities in the midst of the decomposition of the elements of government, and reproduces all the contradictions, opposing passions and confusion, of which it was itself the result. Incapable of any valid initiatory step; fit only to contradict all, whether principles or men, it has not been able to find within itself sufficient force to give an impulse to the Government, nor cohesion necessary to assume it. With the present Chamber, constitutional life had become stagnant; a heavy atmosphere oppressed the respiration of the country, and the ills of finance and of administration seemed beyond repair or cure.

It is impossible to go forward! It was with such a sad expression that everywhere the state of things was summed up.

We do not pretend to absolve the Ministry from all blame, nor relieve it from all responsibility. We believe, however, that when principles the most sacred are exposed; when the foundations of the political edifice are shaken and the structure threatens to fall, it is the duty of every good citizen to put aside all secondary questions, and, having in mind only the essential, run to the defence. It is for this reason that we have constantly deplored the quarrels of the moderate Liberal Party, and have openly blamed the wretched little battles of pin-wounds that other journals, defenders as we are of the principles of government, have made upon the Ministry.

Do not let us be carried away by illusions. Neither the meetings prohibited at Venice and Padua, nor the bill for the liberty of the Church and the liquidation of the ecclesiastical property, are the true and substantial reasons for the crisis which has taken place. The true and substantial reasons are to be found in the stubborn and hostile attitude held against the Government by the Chamber from the day of its birth until its end.

The financial question threatens to become vital: the country is profoundly afflicted by misfortunes produced by poor harvests, by the war, by industrial embarrassments, by the commercial crises which have passed over Europe, and the Chamber overlooking all this seemed to occupy itself exclusively, seeking opportunity to embarrass the Government, and overturn the Ministry. We do not hesitate to believe that the country informed of the truth will come to the intelligent conclusion that the steps taken by the executive power are just and opportune. The Liberal Party (Government) has in the inviolate fidelity of VICTOR EMMANUEL, and in the person of Baron RICASOLI, a solemn guarantee of honest, patriotic and liberal intentions. That party has nothing to fear for the sacred rights of freedom; it belongs to it now to guard those not less sacred and valuable—the principles of order and good government."

The party at the Pitti Palace on Wednesday night last passed off very pleasantly. About 4,000 persons were present, but as thirty rooms were thrown open, not including the wing of the great gallery, there was no crowding. In fact, as many more might have entered without inconvenience. The King came in at an early hour, that is, a little past ten, and staid until one. The Grand Duchess MARIA, sister of the Emperor of Russia, had the place of honor as the guest of the evening. The King hung over the back of her chair in free and easy conversation, as might any young Florentine gallant. The Grand Duchess wore a fortune of diamonds, which blazed like the sun in the brilliant illumination of the ball-room. She was escorted to her villa, a few miles from Florence, at two or three o'clock in the morning by a detachment of dragoons. It would have been a fine prize for a company of brigands without such defence, had they been waiting on the road.

Baron RICASOLI was present for several hours, and conversed much with our Minister, and other foreign and native functionaries. As usual, a number of very pretty American ladies were seen in the company, but there are not so many conspicuous beauties as we had a few years ago. A good many English figured in the circle, although not so many as I have noticed on former occasions. Among them were a considerable number of military officers in their red uniforms. The effect was singularly unfortunate for such a place as the color is precisely like that of the livery of the servants of the palace. It was necessary to be on one's guard, and not commit the inadvertence of asking an English General for an ice, mistaking him for one of Victor EMMANUEL's domestics.

The late overturn in political affairs seemed to have very little effect upon the spirits of the company. Good humor was on every face, beginning with the King and CIALDINI, and running down through the master of the King's household to the merest stripling on the dance-floor, making a jack of himself for the amusement of the rest. Until the last crumb is gone, no gay-hearted Italian thinks of putting on a serious countenance.

Some of the Continental journals, which profess to be friendly to President JOHNSON and to his mode of conducting affairs, find it characteristic of American habits, but little creditable to the dignity of the State, that the head of the Republic should receive into his closet the London *Times* correspondent, and through him tell his story to the European world. They are, however, newspapers of the *Patrie* and the *Presse* class, on whose judgments we have not laid any great stress, nor by whose counsels set great store.

The Emperor NAPOLEON's speech from the throne has been read here, as usual, with curiosity, and discussed by all the newspapers. It has made people smile to see the illustrious adventurer cast a glance of defiance at us over his shoulder as he takes himself out of "our continent."

We are enjoying fine weather here now, and it has been extremely mild during the whole Winter. The apricot trees have been in bloom for ten days past, and the elms have put on their chocolate hue, which is the harbinger of green. ANGELICO.

The Embassy to Rome.

The following letter from WILLIAM J. GILBERT, Esq., a prominent and influential citizen of Baltimore, to Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO, explains the true state of affairs at Rome, as relates to the American Chapel and those who worship there:

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28, 1867.

Hon. C Delano, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: You will remember that I made the statement last night that I thought Congress had been precipitate in abolishing the embassy at Rome, and this morning I received confirmation of the same in a letter from Rev. D. LYMAN, rector of the American Chapel, dated Rome, Feb. 11, from which I beg leave to make extracts, viz.: "I am sorry to see by your letter that a wholly false report has got into circulation in reference to our Church here. Even Congress, I hear, has got hold of it. The story was started in Florence, and freely circulated here. Scotch services were suppressed. They were held in the houses of the two Scotch Presbyterian clergymen, one of the Established Kirk and the other the Free Church. They were, of course, entirely irregular, and when they were complained of they were suppressed. But in our case there was no attempt at suppression. Strictly in accordance with the law, we could only hold our services in the residence of our Ambassador, but as he had no palace where the service could be held, we took another room in a central position, and have ever since held our services without any molestation. When the Scotch services were suppressed, Gen. KING thought it most prudent to have the arms of the country put up in the building where we had our Chapel, and the Government seemed quite willing to take a liberal view of the law, and to regard it as the Chapel of the Embassy, although not in the house of the Ambassador."

He then goes on to write of the personal popularity of Gen. KING and the Vatican, and the high favor that Americans enjoy in Rome; and that it would be a great calamity if we could have no place to worship in within the walls of Rome if the Embassy should be suppressed.

At this late date in the session, I presume that it would be impossible to restore the Embassy, but I deem it due to the cause of truth to make these facts known.

You are at liberty to make use of this letter as you please. Very truly and respectfully, yours, &c.,

W. J. ALBERT.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Weather—Real Estate—Political, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Feb. 8, 1867.

A change has come over the spirit of the weather, and we are having our usual February sunny days and starlight nights, although for two days past we have been vexed with a raw, dry northerly wind "*a la*" March weather in New-York, and the dust has been dreadful. It may rain in the morning, and be dusty in the afternoon. This dry north wind dries up six inches of mud in two hours, and, by the same token, parches the lips and skin, and makes people cross. A norther breeds more domestic rows than any one other trifle I know of, unless it may be the introduction of a late-staying billiard-playing cigar-smoking friend who leaves a pleasant odor of bad cigars in the curtains. A norther is, however, grateful to the farmer just at this time, as it dries up the surface ground, and enables him to push ahead with his crops, which are nearly a month late in planting this year. They generally expect to get all their grain in before the 20th of January. There is every prospect of a splendid crop the coming season; in fact, everything looks lovely, and the goose hangs out of reach of the midnight man-rauder. If the year 1867 does not give a satisfactory account of itself, I shall be greatly in error, and so will a great many other older, perhaps, but no wiser heads, ahem! We had a gentle pressure in the Fall, not exactly a squeeze, but just enough to make every business man prudent, and shape his course carefully. People kept out of debt as much as possible; rather easy to do when your credit is bad, and an impossibility when no confidence men are to be found. The result of this prudent course is now manifest in the easy state of the money market. A seedy friend of mine always judges of the general prosperity of the country by his success in making small sums, and the frequency of invitations to dine out. Having dined out twice this week, and earned $20, he assures me that the future of California is great. The future of San Francisco is certainly prospectively so. At no period since 1850 has there been a greater degree of confidence in the present and future prosperity of the city.

Real estate is the barometer of public confidence, and it is rising. The advance in property proves it—within the last thirty days the advance has been at least twenty per cent. on all productive property, and in many outside localities thirty per cent., and ready sale for cash. Several large sales at auction of blocks cut up into small lots, 25 by 100, have realized an advance of forty per cent. on the purchase made but a month previous. Property on the streets leading toward the Mission has advanced most, and next, that at South Beach and the water front from the Pacific Mail Company's wharves around to Mission Creek. Tichenou Dry Dock, which is a block foot of Second-street, half water and part dry land, and for which he gave $3,000 in 1850 (and has paid him $12,000 to $15,000 per year ever since) he can now sell for $150,000 cash.

A "hundred vara lot," near corner Sixth and Bryant streets, was sold at auction in lots 25 by 100 for $78,600. The city is spreading toward the Mission rapidly, and South Beach is looking up. The horse railroad from Fourth-street over the long bridge to the "Portiero," and thence to Bay View Park goes into operation in a few days. These railroads are great nuisances in the city but they make the fortunes of outside property holders. Those who remember our old race-course out at the Mission and who have been absent for two or three years would be surprised to find it crossed by macadamized streets and blocks of handsome residences. It is the suburban resort of the many merchants and mechanics, accessible every five minutes by rail. Speaking of rails, a project is on foot to build a branch road from Colfax (the Great Central Pacific Railroad) to Grass Valley and Nevada, a distance of twenty-two miles. Its estimated cost will be about $800,000, and if figures don't lie or the people who make them, it will pay very handsomely, and it is a good opportunity for investment of capital that is not drawing a higher rate of interest than seven per cent. The Great Central is finished to Cisco, a distance of nine miles from Sacramento, and although it has but just commenced running, as I may say, yet it is paying handsomely—two per cent. a month, it is stated, on cost of construction, and by the same token they say the Government subsidy built the road thus far; if so, there will be a large margin when they get over the summit on to the plains where it is comparitively cheap building.

We have an alchemist among us. A mysterious individual arrived here recently from the Lord knows where, and announced that he had discovered the long-sought-for secret of the conversion of common metals into gold and silver. Strange as it may appear, he found credulous people to furnish him money for his experiments. He pretended to show them how it was done, and went through a mummery of incantations, and actually produced silver from refuse metals; but one inquisitive chap took it into his head to peep into his crucible, and found some partially-melted half-dollars. The result was the arrest of the alchemist for swindling. Several gentlemen of the Jewish persuasion were the victims to the tune of a thousand or two.

The British ship *Schah Jehan* was wrecked a few days since while attempting to leave clandestinely. It appears the Captain had been arrested for smuggling, but procured bail. The first officer was in jail also for the same offence, the ship being in debt, tried to run away, got on the rocks. The Captain and crew got ashore safely, but the Captain's trunk, containing a thousand dollars, was broken open on the shore and the money stolen; taking it all around it was a streak of decided bad luck.

The Chinese New-Year has just terminated, being quite an event with them, and they celebrate it by burning any number of cords of firecrackers, dressed up in their best clothes they pay visits, and generally wind up by hiring carriages and wagons and go out of town for a regular jollification, taking with them a wagon load of roast pigs and opium enough to smoke themselves blind. The Chinese are getting decidedly civilized. They get very drunk on opium, and are fast acquiring all the habits of good society. Their greatest ambition appears to be to ride on horseback. They hire horses, mount them, start for the suburbs, and the little rascally boys at once begin a series of "raids" on poor John by beating tin pans and frightening their horses, and John Gilpin illustrated is the result, they streak it through the streets with their long tails streaming behind them, clinging to the necks of their steeds, the boys and dogs in full pursuit until John rolls off into the sand. Equestrianism is not their forte, but with a perseverance worthy of a better cause they persist, generally with a somersault.

The politicians are agitating the political wires and the faithful have met in conclave oft and frequent, and have fixed up the following schedule:

Union Ticket.—For Governor, John Bidwell, of Chico, present member of Congress; Lieutenant-Governor, Geo. S. Evans, of Tuolumne; Comptroller, E. Vreeland, of San Francisco; Judge of Supreme Court, Judge Brockway, of Calaveras; Treasurer, Romando Pacheco, of San Luis Obispo; Surveyor-General, Chas. Reed, of Yolo; Attorney-General, J. G. McCullough, of Mariposa; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Wm. G. Wood, of San Francisco; Members of Congress, T. G. Phelps, *vice* McRuer; W. H. Parks, *vice* Bidwell—Higby to be renominated.

This will probably be the compromise ticket between the Conness men and the friends of BIDWELL—that is, if BIDWELL will support CONNESS for reëlection to the Senate. Low will also be a candidate for the Senate, and will play his points accordingly, but will in no case be a candidate for reëlection to the gubernatorial chair.

CHARLES MEADER, of Stockton, the copper king, and GEO. GORHAM, Clerk of the Circuit Court, will also be candidates for Governor. The claims of the latter will be supported by the "boys," and MEADER expects to be nominated by turning copper into gold, as the latter is an essential in politics, as everybody knows. It is probable that two-thirds, at least, of the above ticket will be nominated, and of course elected.

P. B. READING, the present Secretary of State, will be a candidate for reëlection unless it interferes with the chances of CONNESS, in which case he will withdraw in favor of another man.

There is also some talk of nominating Mr. H. HAYWARD for Governor on the Democratic ticket, but it will not be easy to obtain his consent as he is in the receipt of a little monthly stipend of from fifty to sixty thousand dollars from his Quartz Mine in Amador County, and certainly does not require the office, and being a quiet and unostentatious man rather shrinks from the fiery ordeal.

CONNESS' chances for reëlection depend, after all, upon the amount of money he can raise through his constituents who expect to be in some way benefitted of course. It is said a certain heavy incorporation, for whom he has fought so *disinterestedly* this session of Congress, will be required to give material aid and assistance, which his friends say will turn the scales in his favor. *Nous verrons.*

The two most popular men in the State to-day are Hon. JOHN BIDWELL and Gov. LOW, but the popular men do not always win—still either would be dangerous competitors for any office in the gift of the people of the State. They are both men of large means, personally popular, and gentlemen, the latter accomplishment is not an essential however in politics, if it was there are some men now representing the State that would never have acquired their positions.

The election of Mr. COLE to the United States Senate was a judicious and sensible selection, his merits and worth being his capital solely and upon which he was elected; and the people of the State have not yet ceased to mutually congratulate each other on that most unaccountable instance of political wisdom and good sense. We want men to represent us that have the interests of their constituents and the good of the State more at heart than the little, mean, contemptible spirit of revenge and malice which prompts them to devote their time and energies to the praiseworthy occupation of revenging themselves upon their political opponents, and who look upon every man who opposed them politically as a personal enemy to be followed up and hunted. The result is to rouse up a spirit of opposition and bitterness that sooner or later "tells," and there is no lane that won't end, and such men generally find on their return to private life that they are dead lions that may get more kicks than they bargained for.

I shall keep you posted hereafter on politics. It is a new field for your correspondent, but henceforth he will give the matter his close attention and air the political seats of the Wigwam.

From grave to gay. We are going to have a grand masquerade ball the 28th of this month that will equal anything of the kind ever given in the United States. It is given by a German Society. The costumers are in a rush of excitement and some magnificent dresses are making that will cost, it is said, a $1,000 or more each.

A ball will also be given the 22d at the Lick House, and about the 1st of March a nice little one at the Occidental; then comes Lent, and of course no more "kicking up behind and before" for the season.

The yacht excitement in the East has roused up the spirit here in a mild form and there is talk of a yacht club. If anybody your way has a snug little yacht or two that could be brought out on deck of the *Great Republic* or other large clipper, they would sell at a reasonable figure. They should be light draught and centre-board. There is not at the present writing a yacht of any size in the harbor, and we want one or two small ones as a nucleus for a yacht club. Vessels of all kinds fit for coasting trade are scarce and high, more particularly vessels of from 80 to 200 tons, fast sailers, adapted to working up against trade-winds. There is business for them and a ready sale if they can sail. Puget Sound is turning out some very nice vessels—the material grows just to hand and eventually there must be large ship-yards there. Vessels load there constantly with spars for the East Indies and Europe.

MARSHALL, who discovered gold in California, has recently found a rich silver mine on almost identically the same spot where he first discovered gold in 1848. After an interval of eighteen years he resumes his pick and shovel at the very point where the precious metal first met his vision, and which discovery has peopled this coast and built this great city. MARSHALL is a half hermit, misanthropic, wild and erratic character. He lives alone in a little house in the suburbs of the Village of Caloma, where he has for some years past cultivated a little garden, raised grapes and made wine in a small way, from the sale of which he has managed to live. He is a tall, sinewy man, with grizzly hair and beard and wild eyes. For years he has lived in great poverty, but was too proud to receive assistance. Surely, the wealth he gave to the world should entitle him to a better fate. It is very poor encouragement to a man to make the world rich.

In the way of theatricals we have the everlasting Martinetti-Ravel Troupe at the Metropolitan, playing their worn threadbare old pantomimes; but they draw good houses. At Maguire's Opera House we have the charming little actress, ALICE KINGSBURY, and Mr. MCCULLOUGH. They fill the house nightly. ALICE boards at our house, and is a simple-hearted, good little thing, with a most common-place sort of a husband, who smokes very poor cigars and stands on the door-steps nearly all the time, airing a fearful moustache, so large that the man seems to be attached to it and altogether a secondary consideration. I take my demented young gentlemen friends who are in love with ALICE, around to see him—the result is rapid convalescence. F. T.

The Quarantine Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Several articles have recently appeared in leading public journals of this City and Brooklyn relative to the Quarantine Bill now pending in the Assembly, containing statements and comments which show that the purposes and scope of the bill are very little understood, and that much misapprehension exists as to what is now being done toward constructing the permanent quarantine establishment. As these articles are calculated to create the impression that an attempt is being made to reëstablish quarantine in dangerous proximity to some thickly populated locality, I ask a brief space in your columns in behalf of the Commissioners of Quarantine, to state a few facts which, I trust, will make the "quarantine question" better understood, and tend to allay public anxiety.

At the session of 1863 the Legislature passed an act designed to secure the complete removal of quarantine from its former location on Staten Island, and the construction of a new quarantine establishment below the Narrows. The act defined specifically of what this establishment should consist, and a reference to its terms will show that a place for the detention of passengers who had been exposed to disease, but were not actually sick, constituted no part of it. Under the former system such passengers were landed and detained upon the quarantine grounds adjacent to the Marine Hospital, until, by proper lapse of time, it was ascertained that they might safely proceed to the City. But this act directed the sale of the whole of these grounds, including those belonging to the State at Seguine's Point, and in effect prohibited their further use for quarantine purposes. The State was thus left without either a place for the detention of such passengers while under quarantine, or a landing and boarding station for use by the Health Officer, except that which would be afforded by the use of the hospital-ship. The latter difficulty, however, was removed at the following session by amending the act of 1863 so as to authorize a portion of the Marine Hospital grounds to be reserved from sale and used for a landing and boarding station until a permanent Quarantine station be provided. To meet all the other requirements of quarantine, resort was then had to the use of hulks and vessels, and their use has been continued from that time down to the present. But each season has demonstrated that however well adapted they may be for use as hospitals, they cannot supply the necessity for having a place on land for the detention of passengers under quarantine who are apparently well, but have been exposed to disease, where they may be landed immediately upon their arrival, and secure that quiet and personal comfort and cleanliness necessary to ward off disease. This was painfully manifest during the prevalence of cholera in the Summer of 1866, and led both the Health Officer and the Commissioners of Quarantine to earnestly urge upon the Legislature, in their reports just submitted, the necessity of providing such a place of detention at some suitable locality.

The bill now pending in the Assembly was framed and introduced for the purpose, among other things, of meeting this necessity, and it provides for taking a site for that purpose by right of eminent domain if it cannot be acquired by purchase. It also provides for selecting a new landing and boarding station in the same manner, to be used in place of the one now located at the old quarantine grounds. The sale of the present one is recommended by the Board of Commissioners charged with the sale of those grounds, under the act of 1865, for reasons which seem unanswerable.

The opposition to the bill is confined to those two provisions, and arises in part from the fact that it does not designate any particular locality where these sites shall be selected, and in part from the fact that an impression prevails that the bill is designed to provide for the selection of a site for a quarantine hospital.

This impression is entirely erroneous, as has been already shown. In fact the bill strictly prohibits the sending of any sick person to the proposed place of detention. The other ground of objection, considered with reference to the parties presenting it, furnishes the very strongest argument which can be presented in favor of passing the bill in its present shape. The people of Long Island protest against locating the "place of detention" on that island or on Coney Island. A similar protest against its being located on Staten Island comes from the people there. Isolated points can be found suitable for the purpose on either of those Islands. It must be located somewhere, and must be on one of these islands. If it is right to say, in the bill, that it shall not be on Staten Island, it is equally right and just to declare that it shall not be on Coney Island or Long Island, and if all these islands are excluded, it is useless to confer the power asked for. The only safe and proper course is to leave the selection to a board of competent officers as is proposed in the bill. If this is not done New-York is likely to rest still longer under the disgrace which has attached to her quarantine system for years past.

The opponents of the bill ask, why not carry out the provisions of the act of 1865, and then we should have a quarantine establishment on West Bank. That act simply authorized the erection of a hospital there. It made no provision for erecting a structure to be used as a place for the detention of any except those actually sick. The hospital is now being erected there as rapidly as the elements will permit, and it is confidently hoped that not many months will elapse before it will be ready for use. Another structure, doubtless, might be erected upon the same shoal at a suitable distance from the hospital, to be used as a place for the temporary detention of those apparently well, but who may carry with them the seeds of disease. But it would be a work of considerable time to erect such a structure, and it would require more money than the Legislature would probably now be willing to appropriate. There is an immediate and pressing necessity, in view of the probable reappearance of cholera, that such a place of detention be at once provided. It will be secured by the passage of this bill in its present shape, and then both the sick and the well will be provided for. Respectfully, yours, HENRY W. JOHNSON,

Counsel to the Commissioners of Quarantine.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1867.

Our City Government.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A great deal is said and written about the corruption of our City Government, the dishonesty of officials, the laxity of morals and the general increase of crime.

At every new development of fraud the people and the Press cry out shame, and straightway begin to anathematize the swindlers they themselves have either helped to place in power, or by supineness and inaction failed to defeat. It is undoubtedly true that the rascality so loudly complained of is chargeable in a great measure to our intelligent and good citizens. They shrink from mixing themselves up in politics and regard their whole duty to society as accomplished by simply depositing their votes, and just here is the great moral delinquency. No sane man would employ a clerk or agent to transact his private business, without making the most diligent inquiry as to his integrity of character and fitness for the position he desired to place him in. Honesty and capability would be the positive requirements, and it is no less essential that these should be the requirements in our public men; and no less the duty of every good citizen to see that the services of such men are secured. It will not be denied that there are honest and capable men enough who will accept office, to fill all our public places. Why are they not nominated and elected? Simply because the means to accomplish so desirable an end are not used. If all who honestly desire a really effective reform will bind themselves together, entirely ignoring old party lines, and spend the needed time and money, victory would perch upon their banner, and our City would be purged from the foul disgrace which now rests upon it.

Suppose such real reform to cost $1,000,000, the time and money so expended would be returned fourfold in the reduction of taxes, to say nothing of the greater security of life and property. The dishonesty so loudly complained of in public places extends its influence to private circles. Cliques of speculators are formed to enhance or depress prices, as may suit their interests; false rumors are set afloat, false telegrams dispatched, and every kind of deceit practiced to fleece the unwary; the increase of fires, not all accidental; the enormous losses in bonds and other securities, through once trustworthy clerks; the fearful extravagance seen on every hand, fostered by a redundant paper currency, are all evidences of a degeneracy truly alarming, and what is still more alarming is, the manifest indifference of the men of wealth and influence to this deplorable state of things. F. T.

Confiscation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow one who has read with much interest and general assent your various articles on the conquered Territories, (formerly regarded as United States,) to suggest that there is an impoverishing element at work, the full force of which you have not quite appreciated.

The great cause which prevents Northern capital from being attracted to the South is not the unsettled condition of labor, or the prevalence of military rule, or any other of the reasons assigned by you, though all these contribute; it is *the fear of confiscation.* A lender wants security; a purchaser wants title; how can the borrower or seller give them with confiscation hanging over his head? Money here commands *eighteen per cent.* per annum on first-class city property, although the laws respecting foreclosure, &c., are more advantageous to the lender than in New-York. On plantation property money, even the smallest sum, cannot be raised on any terms. The not unnatural reply to the applicant, "How can you give security against THADDEUS STEVENS?"

Now, I am not green enough to suppose that this statement will have any particular influence. When LOUIS NAPOLEON wants to go to war he tells his subject that he will not allow "vulgar interests" to stand in his way; and our Congress has shown pretty conclusively, on divers occasions, that it does not care for any interests so vulger as commercial or financial prosperity. Still it is as well that the fact should be known. CARL BENSON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 1, 1867.

The Custom-house Once More—Another Card from Mr. Bowen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

OFFICE OF THE INDEPENDENT,
NEW-YORK, March 9, 1867.

It will require but a few sentences to finish Mr. E. C. JOHNSON and his card of this morning. Some six years ago Mr. FREDERICK LAMBERT entered into some partnership arrangement with SQUIRE & JOHNSON to share with them in the small fraction of general order business which they then desired to retain in their store. This agreement SQUIRE & JOHNSON insisted should be put in writing, and they also insisted that another party and myself should sign it. We had been instrumental in securing the business for them, as they thought, and they insisted positively that our names should go on to the agreement, in order to help them retain the business undisturbed. I signed the paper to oblige them, as they knew at the time; but never, directly or indirectly, received a cent from either party. But an important fact remains to be stated. SQUIRE & JOHNSON *repudiated* their contract with Mr. LAMBERT within ninety days after it was signed, and there the matter has slept for six years.

What that old dead contract had to do with Mr. SMYTHE's present "irregularities," the public, including the "Investigating Committee," may decide. I repeat what I said before, that the statement of Mr. SMYTHE in regard to me was, "to use plain English, an abominable falsehood."

HENRY C. BOWEN.

Gen. Chalmers on the Military Reconstruction Bill.

JAMES R. CHALMERS, a prominent General in the Confederate service, who is now in Washington, has addressd to Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON the following letter approving his course on the Military Reconstruction Bill:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 2, 1867.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson:

DEAR SIR: At the request of a mutual friend I address you in relation to your late speech in the Senate on the Reconstruction Bill. I heard the speech when delivered, and have since carefully read the copy which you were kind enough to send me, and after much reflection I am satisfied that you were right.

It should be the first object of every one who loves his country to bring peace to our divided and distressed people, and this, I am satisfied, was the object of your heart when you took the course that you did, and I have, therefore, greatly regretted the many censures that have been heaped upon you by our friends. It is said, first, that you have yielded up principle for expediency and protection to property. We have now no principle to contend for except to make the best terms of peace that we can. When Gen. SHERMAN, with a magnanimity which ever marks the victorious hero in the field when dealing with a conquered "foeman worthy of his steel," made terms of peace with Gen. JOE JOHNSTON, the South hailed those terms with joy, and was ready to accept them. But the President said that Gen. SHERMAN had no authority to make such a treaty of peace, and therefore annulled it.

The President then announced certain terms of peace, which were very obnoxious to us, requiring that we should by our own acts abolish Slavery, and degrade ourselves in the eyes of the world by declaring that our acts of secession, which we had passed with great unanimity and enthusiasm, were null and void, and that our State Governments were nullities; and he compelled us then to receive Provisional Governors appointed by him, and to organize our Governments anew. This was very distasteful to us; but we were conquered—we had surrendered unconditionally—and we accepted these as the terms of peace, not because we desired them, but because it was the best we could do.

But Congress said that the President had not alone the power to make treaties of peace, and therefore they prescribed other terms. The Southern States believing that the terms already imposed were sufficiently severe, and believing that the power of the President and a returning sense of justice and generosity in the public mind North would enable them to secure all the benefits conferred upon them by the President's terms of peace, determined to stand by him, and rejected the terms proposed by Congress.

Our hopes were vain. The President proved to be powerless, and there was and is no evidence of any returning sense of justice and generosity in the public mind North. On the contrary, its sentiments are growing more hostile toward us every day, and the history of the Sibyl's Book at Rome teaches us that those who have the power to dictate terms increase rather than abate their exactions. The history of the French revolution, and the history of the Anti-Slavery Party here show that the original agitators are soon distanced by their followers.

Mr. SEWARD, once the great head and front of the Abolition Party, is now eminently conservative when compared with Mr. SUMNER or Mr. STEVENS; and yet, unless some check is given to the advance now going forward in the Radical policy, these gentlemen may yet stand appalled and be conservative when their younger followers may be pressing to establish a Congressional oligarchy which shall govern every State by military satraps.

There must be an end of these troubles as soon as possible, and the names of Southern rebels, which are now used before the Northern populace like the red flag before the Spanish bull, to arouse, inflame and madden them, must be withdrawn. If this can be done by accepting the terms now offered by Congress—and I am assured it can be—I for one am in favor of it. The terms offered by the President were, to my mind, unconstitutional, and those offered by Congress are still more so. We accept one for peace, and I can see no sacrifice of principle in accepting the other. In great revolutions men never stop for logic or consistency or constitution, and it is idle in us to hesitate now upon any logical or constitutional grounds, or to expect anything from the fact that the position of the Radical Party of to-day is inconsistent with its position during the war. If the Southern representatives can once get into Congress, they will, if united, form a power that will be sought after, and they will be able, when great questions of tariff and governmental science shall divide the East and West, to hold the balance of power, and to demand favors for their support.

Again, it has been said that your position and that which you recommend to the South is unmanly. When one man has been overcome and unarmed by another, the only unmanliness that could possibly be shown would be by the victor who would make degrading terms for the conquered foe.

I believed firmly in the doctrine of secession, and I believe that we did secede, and that when we were conquered we were a foreign nation, and I therefore believe that the United States have a right to prescribe new terms if we should make a new alliance with her. Believing this, and knowing that the President alone cannot make a treaty of peace with a foreign Government, I never have believed that the action of the President in his efforts to reconstruct the Union was right; but I gladly supported him, and supported his plan because it was more liberal to my people than the Congressional plan.

But since he cannot carry out his plan—since the Supreme Court cannot now afford us adequate protection, and may be soon changed so as to be hostile to us—and since the Louisiana Bill and the Confiscation Bill are being pressed by the extreme Radicals with a fair prospect of forcing them on us if the agitation continues, I am for closing the contract with Congress on the terms which she proposes.

It is true that I and many like me who have occupied positions in the South, will be proscribed, but we have had our day, and should be willing to yield our personal ambition for the public good. But our young men can under this bill come forward and represent us in the Government. If we delay until fanaticism has gathered strength—and that she is gathering it is evident from the advance made in six months on negro suffrage—not only will we ourselves be excluded, but all who cannot take the "iron-clad oath" will be disfranchised and excluded. They will leave us to the mercy of the negro, and the white men who lay hid in our swamps while we fought for our ideas of constitutional liberty.

I grant that this bill is unconstitutional, but since secession has been denied us we have no means of enforcing our constitutional rights when the majority is against us. I grant that it is illogical, but in times of great excitement a successful party laugh at logic, and an excited mob would crucify a Saviour and shout over the release of a robber. I grant that the terms of the bill are unjust and oppressive to the South; but others more oppressive may be passed, and the same feeling which animated the breast of LEE when he submitted to the mortification of surrendering his sword to save the lives of the men he loved should induce every Southern man who was prominent either in the events that led to the war, or during its continuance to sacrifice something to the peace of his people. Therefore I publicly sanction and approve your course, at the same time believing that it will subject me to some odium. Yours, respectfully, JAS. R. CHALMERS.

A Letter from Brigham Young.

A citizen of Chicago, who recently wrote to BRIGHAM YOUNG to obtain information concerning the real estate business in Utah, received the subjoined reply, from which it may be inferred that the immigration of Gentiles is not earnestly desired by him:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 28, 1867.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 11th inst., respecting the proper localities at which to open real estate offices in this Territory, has been received. We are not yet in such a condition in this country as to sustain such an office as you propose. There is comparatively little doing in real estate here. Outside of the city scarcely a transfer of improvements is ever made with money for a consideration. Money is very scarce, and purchases are made by exchange of property. Our land has never been sold to us by the General Government, and therefore we can only sell the right of possession and the improvements, and not the land. Respectfully,

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Sentence of a Railroad Employe for Negligence.

NEWARK, N. J., Saturday, March 9.

EDWARD O'BRIEN, a New-Jersey railroad switch-tender, has been convicted of manslaughter, and fined $600 and sentenced to three months' imprisonment for negligence, causing an accident by which two passengers were killed last Summer.

Abstract of Bills in the New-York Legislature.

SOLDIERS' BUSINESS MESSENGER AND DISPATCH COMPANY.

Mr. BAKER introduced a bill to incorporate the above Company, naming as incorporators Alex. Shaler, Joseph E. Hamblin, Chas. F. Darling, Henry Liebnar, P. H. Jones, H. A. Barnum, Eph. A. Ludwick, Solomon P. Smith and Campbell H. Young. The object designed is to furnish disabled soldiers and sons of disabled soldiers, and sons of soldiers who lost their lives or became disabled.

BROADWAY RAILROAD.

The bill proposing to construct a railroad along Broadway was introduced by Mr. FREAR, and names as corporators: Daniel Drew, John Boyce, S. N. Pike, John McBride Davidson, James B. Taylor, H. R. Remsen, John H. White, George Starr, Harvey Jones, Jenkins Van Schaick, C. A. Arther, Charles Hoffman, A. J. Dittenhover, Edw. Hall, A. H. Ward, John E. Wilkins, Thomas W. Mather, Smith Fancher, Wm. Usher, John E. Crowly, Samuel W. Sears, George W. Cragin, J. M. Andrews, and others.

The route commences at foot of WhiteHall-street, to Broadway, to Fourteenth-street and Union-place, to Fourth-avenue along to Twenty-third-street, to Lexington-avenue, to Sixty-Fifth-street or Sixtieth-street, to easterly side of Fifth-avenue; also from tracks in Twenty-third-street at Fourth-avenue, along Twenty-third-street to the North River; also from track in Fourteenth-street at Fourth-avenue, along Fourteenth-street to the North River, along Eleventh & Twelfth-avenue to Forty-third-street; also along Lexington-avenue, from Sixty-fifth-street northerly as far as graded; also to continue tracks in Lexington-avenue, along Sixty-ninth-street to Ninety-sixth-street, to the easterly side of Fifth-avenue.

The rate of fare to be three cents from Whitehall-street to any place north of Twenty-third-street.

ARRESTS FOR VIOLATION OF EXCISE LAW.

Mr. WOLTMAN introduced a bill directing officers of the Metropolitan District to allow inn keepers a grace of *ten minutes* after 12 o'clock at night for the closing of their doors.

ANOTHER BROADWAY RAILROAD.

Mr. BERRYMAN introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a railroad in Broadway, and naming as corporators Martin Thacher, Stephen Wallace, Thomas Haslack, S. W. Boune, Fred. W. Loew, Patrick O'Hanlon, John W. Little, Wm. A. Walters, Nathan Strong, James B. Kirker, Joseph A. Kernan, James Butler, Jos. A. Trowbridge, James D. Walsh, James McFarland, E. S. Weaver, Geo. Attwell, S. R. Pinckney, Geo. P. Hawley, Wm. Wrede, Thomas Taylor, John Haight, Sidney A. Stevens, Emery Parker and others.

The proposed road to commence at foot of Whitehall-street along to Broadway, along Broadway to Fifth-avenue, to Harlem River.

MECHANICS' AND LABORERS' CO-OPERATIVE STORE.

Mr. BERRYMAN introduced a bill proposing as first corporators of above Company, Howard Nott, S. R. Sherwood, E. H. Hinton, G. W. McGurk, John C. Simpson, James D. Morgan, George Howard Hinton, L. E. Evans, Fred. W. Jost, Ed. H. Gonge, Fred. W. Loew and Robert S. Dobbie. Capital stock $150,000.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

The bill of Mr. GRIDLEY names as corporators Thos. Braisted, Garrett P. Bergen, A. L. Bleecker, Wm. Johnson, Wm. H. Raynor, Geo. A. Jeremiah and John H. Norris. The capital stock is fixed at $100,000, with power to increase the same to $500,000.

SUPPRESSING GAMBLING HELLS.

Mr. WILBUR introduced a bill, the details of which have been printed, to more effectually suppress gambling hells in the Metropolitan District. It directs policemen to report the name of occupant, number of house and street of every gambling or faro table on his beat, to the Captain of his precinct within ten days after the passage of the bill.

DUTIES OF QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS.

The bill introduced by Mr. MILLSPAUGH proposes to fix the amount of commutation from owners or consignees of vessels at $2 for each passenger; fifty cents of the amount shall be set aside as a separate fund for the benefit of each county in the State—except that of New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Lockwood's Paper Collars and Envelopes. W. E. & E. D. LOCKWOOD, 315 Broadway.

Special Attention is Called to a Sale of over 300 PAINTINGS, belonging to the AMERICAN ART GALLERY, to take place on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, March 11, 12 and 13, at No. 653 Broadway, by DAN'L A. MATTHEWS, Auctioneer.

Use Singer's Hair Restorative. No. 79 Nassau-st. and Druggists.

DIED.

BETTS.—On Friday, March 8, after a short illness, GEO. BETTS, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, near Grand-st., on Monday, 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be conveyed for interment to Norwalk, Conn., on Tuesday, 12th inst., by the 9 o'clock A. M. train, New-Haven Railroad.

GRIFFIN.—At Panama, on Thursday, Feb. 21, of yellow fever, THOMAS J. GRIFFIN, Engineer, late of U. S. Navy, aged 32 years. Also, on Sunday, March 3, by the burning of the steamer *Andalusia*, MICHAEL A. GRIFFIN, aged 29 years, sons of John and Amy Griffin, of this City, formerly of Philadelphia.

HIGGINS.—On Tuesday, Feb. 19, at the Hotel du Nord, Cannes, France, JAMES J., eldest son of John and Mary T. Higgins, aged 26 years, 5 months and 24 days.

HARRIS.—On Friday, Feb. 8, HATTIE E., wife of Geo. L. Harris, U. S. N., aged 27 years and 7 months.

The funeral of Mrs. Geo. L. Harris, appointed for Sunday, at No. 21 South 6th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., is postponed to await the expected arrival of her husband, now en route from the South. Due notice of the funeral will be given.

MARCH.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 8, EDWARD DUDLEY MARCH, youngest son of the late Thos. March.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Monday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

PEASE.—Drowned at sea, on Sunday evening, March 3, during the burning of the steamer *Andalusia*, off Cape Hatteras, WILLIAM J. PEASE, Jr., son of William J. Pease, Esq., of New-York City.

SLIPPER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 7, HENRY U. SLIPPER.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral services at his late residence, No. 260 Hicks-st., on Sunday, at 2½ o'clock.

SELLECK.—On Saturday afternoon, March 9, after a severe illness, SALATHIEL T. SELLECK, in the 39th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of the New-York Typographical Union No. 6, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 32 Renwick-st., on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

TURNER.—On Friday, March 8, ELIZA, wife of John Turner.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 258 7th-st., on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

TURNER.—On Saturday, March 9, at his residence, No. 144 Spring-st., ALVAN H. TURNER, M. D.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

THORNDIKE.—On Friday, March 8, ISRAEL THORNDIKE, formerly of Boston.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 17 East 16th-st., on Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Boston, Newport and Baltimore papers will please copy.

WOLFE.—On Friday evening, March 8, CATHERINE A. CLARK, relict of the late Christopher Wolfe, in the 73d year of her age.

Her friends and those of her son, John Wolfe, and her son-in-law, Geo. D. H. Gillespie, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from Grace Church on Monday afternoon, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock.

OFFICIAL.

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 7, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 6, North River, aged about twenty-five years, medium built, black hair, smooth face, dressed as follows: Black frock coat, plaid cloth vest, dark ribbed pants, shoes, wool socks or stockings, plain wool and plaid wool undershirt. Found on the person nothing. Sent to the Morgue.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

Obituary.

CHRISTIAN H. SAND.

The sudden death of Mr. CHRISTIAN H. SAND, Treasurer of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company, bereaves the community of a gentleman in whose relations of life the virtues that adorn them severally shone illustriously.

He was decended from a noble family, VON SAND, but an ancestor, who entered upon commercial pursuits, complied with the customs and prejudices of the aristocracy and henceforward dropped the title, transmitting to his grandson a better inheritance founded on nobility of character.

Mr. SAND was known as a merchant of integrity, to whom the interests of correspondents were as his own. His house in New-York was one of the foremost of the distinguished German firms. A new commercial enterprise got immediate reputation if he were at the head of it. He was the first President of the Bremen Steamship Company, and the first President of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company. He was President of the German Benevolent Society for a number of years, and was also one of the founders of the German Mutual Life Insurance for Widows and Orphans both of which institutions have been and continue to be largely beneficial.

Both abroad and at home his name was a tower of strength and of confidence.

He was Vice-President of the Mechanics' Bank, New-York, promoting its credit for stability and for generous dealing.

He was often called to lead in the paths of public charity, to allure the coöperation of the benevolent.

The quick discernment of the people's heart, as well as the instincts of private interests, oftentimes therefore summoned Mr. SAND from the retirement which his tastes preferred.

In the sphere of social and domestic life, the beauty of his character was best evinced. He had an ear for the prattle of children and a delight in enhancing their pleasures. His accomplishments in music were often tributary to their joy, and this genial simplicity of taste kept his heart young, while it threw a halo round him that the child's intuition recognized. It was charming to the spectator to see Mr. SAND surrounded by children, or to observe their welcome when he appeared.

The benevolence of his disposition was further manifest in his conscientious hatred of detraction of all sorts. This spider-vice, sucking poison from the sweetest flower, his gentle nature spurned. His acts and his utterances were those of charity, which, like the bee, extracts honey from every herb. There was always, therefore, an atmosphere of love enveloping the domestic hearth of this good man, which adorned his home with charming sunlight.

His undeviating courtesy to all, and especially to those admitted to his intimacy, was a crowning embellishment of his nature. An acquaintance prolonged through years, and ripening into mature friendship, never could detect a departure from the law of courtesy, in every emergency and under any circumstance of irritation. The death of such a man is deplored by the united sympathies of friends and neighbors and companions with the sorrows of his family. His good example is his best legacy to us all.

The last position in which Mr. SAND was active was in his connection with the Metropolitan Gaslight Company as one of its officers, and I learn that at a special meeting of the Board of Directors of that Company, held on the 25th of February, 1867, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be put on their record, in commemoration of the loss the Company have sustained by his sudden decease:

Whereas, Mr. CHRISTIAN H. SAND, for many years our President and Associate Director, and to most now present an esteemed friend and companion, has been called by Almighty God to render an account of his earthly stewardship,

Resolved, That, with deep regret and a sincere appreciation of his high-toned character, manly dignity and spotless probity, crowned with the most loyal patriotism to his adopted country, the members of this Board enter upon their record the decease of their late co-director and friend, Mr. CHRISTIAN H. SAND.

Resolved, That our Company loses by the death of Mr. SAND a most valuable, diligent and truly honorable officer.

Resolved, That we mourn in profound sympathy with the family of the departed in this their sudden affliction.

Resolved, That we will attend the funeral on Tuesday at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by our President, be transmitted to the family of the deceased, thereby conveying to them the expression of the sentiments of this Board.

Communicated by

A FRIEND AND DAILY COMPANION.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The new edition, revised and enlarged, of WELLS' EVERY MAN HIS OWN LAWYER, AND BUSINESS FORM BOOK, Announced to be ready March 1, has been delayed in order to introduce the new Military Bill, and the United States GENERAL BANKRUPT LAW, WITH FORMS AND FULL AND COMPLETE EXPLANATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS TO ENABLE INSOLVENTS AND CREDITORS TO TAKE FULL BENEFIT OF THE ACT WITHOUT LEGAL ASSISTANCE. The work will be ready for delivery March 16. It will be a complete and reliable guide in all matters of law and business transactions, for every department of business, for every State in the Union—a book that everybody can understand, and that will enable every man or woman to be his or her own lawyer. The work will be printed large 12mo, 650 pages. Price $2. Sent postpaid on receipt of price. Agents wanted everywhere. Address

BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK,
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THE AMENDMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE LAW, passed by the last Congress.

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No. 5 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. J. W. SHACKELFORD WILL officiate for the congregation of the late Rev. Dr. HAWKS, on SUNDAY next, at 10½ o'clock, in the large Chapel of the University, on Washington-square. It is expected that the new Chapel of the Holy Saviour, on East 25th-st., (memorial chapel to the late Rector,) will be ready for occupancy by Easter next.

SECOND LECTURE OF THE COURSE before the YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, will be delivered by Rev. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 14, at Lyric Hall, corner Broadway and 47th-st. Subject—*The Cathedrals of England.* Admission 75 cents. The proceeds to be applied in liquidating the debt on the new Church edifice, on 57th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

THE SIXTH UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY, Rev. E. G. BROOKS Pastor, having purchased the late Episcopal Church of the Resurrection, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and improved and opened it as the Church of Our Saviour, will occupy it for the first time for public worship SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor. Sabbath-school at 9½. Seats free. Rental of pews and sittings on Monday evening, March 11, at 7½ o'clock. All interested are cordially invited to attach themselves to the congregation.

THE ANNUAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL MISSIONARY Meeting, held under the auspices of the New-York Sunday-school Union, will take place on SUNDAY EVENING, March 10, at 7½ o'clock, in the South Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 5th-av. and 21st-st. It is expected that Chancellor FERRIS will preside, and addresses may be expected from Rev. JOHN MCCULLOUGH, of Kentucky, Superintendent of the Missions of the American Sunday-school Union in the South, and by Rev. E. P. ROGERS, D. D., pastor.

T. A. BROUWER,
Chairman of Committee on Public Meetings.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, formerly of Broome-st., and lately worshipping at Lyric Hall, having purchased the church building and lease of ground on 50th-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, and had it thoroughly repaired and newly furnished, will open it for worship on SUNDAY, March 10, and continue there until the erection of a new edifice. Dedicatory sermon by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M., and preaching at 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. A cordial invitation extended to all.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 10th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; preaching at the corner of Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ o'clock P. M. All seats free.

THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Sabbath-school Missionary Association of the Church of the Covenant, corner of Park-av. and 35th-st., will be held on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 10th inst., at 3½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. JOHN MCCULLAGH, of Kentucky, and Rev. GEO. L. PRENTISS D. D., Pastor of the church.

POSTPONEMENT.—THE SERMON ADVERTISED in the Church papers to be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, March 10, by Rev. WM. F. MORGAN, D. D., in behalf of the Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society, will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, March 17, in the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Way which only Seemeth Right.* Also at 7 o'clock P. M. Subject—*God Working in Us.* And by request the Pastor will relate his early religious experience. Sacramental services at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE OLD BREWERY.—The Original Permanent Mission at The Points, No. 61 Park-st., Rev. J. N. SHAFFER Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M.; short addresses by visitors. The public are deeply interested in the improvement and singing of these children.

REV. DR. TYNG, RECTOR OF ST. George's Church, will preach the third sermon in the course, under the auspices of the Evangelical Knowledge Society, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av., corner of 10th-st.

PROF. HOWARD DAY, THE WELL-KNOWN colored orator, just returned from the South, will speak, by special request, upon the *Prospects of the Freedmen*, in the Free-Will Baptist Church, 17th-st. near 6th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, at usual hour of service. Seats free.

ABRAHAM JAMES, ESQ., THE CELEBRATED Chicago Medium, discourses before Spiritualists in Dodworth Hall on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock, upon *Man and Spirit.* Rev. THOMAS C. BENNING, formerly a Methodist clergyman, preaches upon Spiritualism at 7½ o'clock. The public invited.

IF ALL WILL BE FINALLY HOLY AND HAPPY, WHY PREACH SALVATION?—Rev. G. L. DEMAREST will answer on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Second Universalist Church, corner 2d-av. and 11th-st. Services every Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers always welcome.

PREACHING EXTRAORDINARY.—THE Prophet SNOW, of Mount Zion Church of the last dispensation, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Impending Terrible Crash of Kingdoms and Nations.*

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, on subjects connected with the present condition of the Church and Nations, and the immediate coming of the Lord. Seats free. No collections.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. URIAH SCOTT will preach on SUNDAY. Seats are all free. Church supported by voluntary contributions.

FOURTEENTH-ST. CHURCH, CORNER 2d-av., Rev. E. W. HITCHCOCK.—The Sunday-school Missionary Association will meet SUNDAY, 10th inst., at 3½ P. M. Rev. H. D. NORTHRUP, recently returned from Scotland, will address the children, and will also preach at 7½ in the evening.

REV. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D. D., RECTOR of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, will preach SUNDAY EVENING, in the church on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the first of a course of sermons to young men. Services commence at 7½ o'clock. Services in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

"THE LORD OUR SHIELD"—SUBJECT of a discourse by Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the New Jerusalem House of Worship, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. The public are invited. Seats free.

EVERETT ROOMS, NO. 1,296 BROADWAY, near 34th-st.—Subject for evening: *History of Unitarianism and Universalism*—very important. Services at 7½ o'clock. Preaching also at 10½ o'clock A. M. Seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—LENTEN LECTURES.—Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D., will preach in this church on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 13th inst. Divine service will commence at 7½.

THE FIRST OF A COURSE OF SERMONS to young men will be delivered by Rev. Dr. PRICE on SUNDAY EVENING, in the church on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av., Dr. CLARK'S—LADIES' FAIR for the benefit of the MISSION SCHOOL, in the lecture room of this church, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 13 and 14.

DR. F. L. H. WILLIS WILL SPEAK before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. The Children's Progressive Lyceum meets at 2½ P. M.

ALLAN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching at 10½, by Rev. J. W. LEEK; Sacrament at 3 P. M., and preaching at 7 by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED. Subject—*Prison Scenes of New Testament.* Seats free. All invited.

AT. MESSIAH'S CHURCH, NOS. 7 AND 9 7th-av. Preaching by Pastor, Rev. J. H. VAN DENZEE, at 3 and 7½ P. M. Also on WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath-school at 10½ A. M every Sunday. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—on SUNDAY, Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 3 and 7½ P. M., the afternoon for deaf-mutes.

SERMONS ON THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.—Rev. Dr. DOWLING will preach the fourth of this course, at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st., corner of Downing, on SUNDAY EVENING next. Subject—*The Fourth Commandment.*

REV. WM. H. PENDLETON, PASTOR of the West 33d-st. Baptist Church, near 7th-av., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and every evening through the week except Monday and Saturday. Baptizing on Sunday evening.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of Morning discourse—*A Special Appeal.* In the Evening—Closing Lecture to Young Men.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 28TH-ST., NEAR Broadway.—Services on SUNDAY, March 10, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching morning and evening by the Pastor, URBAN C. BREWER. Subject for the evening—*How Long Does it Take to Become a Christian?*

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers' class at close of morning sermon. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Rev. Mr. NYE will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Services commence at 3 o'clock; Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

REV. CHAS. B. SMYTH LECTURES SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 3½ o'clock, at Argus Hall, No. 600 Broadway, on *Fenianism and Fenian Fightings*, in connection with lessons for the Clergy on *Abuses by and in the Churches.*

NO. 814 BROADWAY, AT 3 P. M.—"*Spiritualism as Rational as Orthodoxy?*" At 7½ P. M., W. H. CHANEY, Esq., will speak before the Progressive Conference on the *Bottomless Pit.*

NO. 814 BROADWAY.—FREE LECTURES, &c.—Public tests in astrology every SATURDAY, MONDAY and WEDNESDAY NIGHTS. Dr. BROUGHTON consulted daily in astrology.

REV. A. H. VINTON, D. D., RECTOR of St. Mark's Church, will preach in St. Barnabas' Chapel, Mulberry-st., near Bleecker, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 13, at 7½ o'clock.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. EVERY SUNDAY. Rev. G. M. DES ISLETS, Pastor.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st.—Rev. JOHN DE WITT, of Irvington, N. Y., will preach in this church on SABBATH, March 10, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

REV. WM. P. CORBET, PASTOR OF Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church, East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av., Pastor, Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT.—Public services every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school in chapel at 2½ P. M.

"CONSERVATISM."—A LECTURE BY GEO. W. CURTIS, Esq., in the R. D. Church, 5th-av., opposite Amity-st., TUESDAY EVENING, March 12, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 30c.

CIRCLES HELD FOR SPIRIT COMMUNION at Lamartine Hall, EVERY SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Doors open from 10 to 11 A. M. and from 7 to 8 P. M.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, in sealed envelope, on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The First Division Staff—Drills and Presentations—Interesting Miscellaneous News and Gossip.

We present our usual summary of National Guard news for the week for the information of those interested in military affairs. For some unexplained reason, our regular official advices from General Headquarters have not come to hand in time for publication. We are therefore unable to give the bulletin of commissions issued and resignations accepted for the past week.

THE DIVISION STAFF.

In General Orders No. 3, under date of March 7, Maj.-Gen. ALEXANDER SHALER, announces that the following gentlemen have been appointed as the Division Staff:

JOSEPH E. HAMBLIN, Division Inspector, with the rank of Colonel.

Capt. GEORGE W. SMITH, Division Engineer, with the rank of Colonel.

JOHN OAKEY, Division Judge-Advocate, with the rank of Colonel.

CHARLES MCMILLAN, M. D., Hospital Surgeon, with the rank of Colonel.

Maj. WILLIAM B. BEND, Division Quartermaster, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

JOHN FOWLER, Jr., Aide-de-Camp, with the rank of Major.

Capt. D. WILLIAM DIGGS, Aide-de-Camp, with the rank of Major.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly. Headquarters of the Division are now located at No. 92 Broadway, where all official communications will hereafter be addressed to Col. and Brevet Maj.-Gen. JOS. E. HAMBLIN, Division Inspector.

These several appointments are made with special reference to the past services and capabilities of the officers forming the Division Staff. We present a brief sketch of the services performed by each:

Col. and Brevet Maj.-Gen. JOSEPH E. HAMBLIN was for several years a member of the Seventh Regiment, having served as Orderly Sergeant in one of the companies of that command. When the rebellion broke out, in 1861, HAMBLIN was appointed by Col. (afterward Brig.-Gen.) ABRAM DURYEE as Adjutant of the Zouave Regiment, (Fifth New-York Volunteers,) which was organizing for two years or the war. In this capacity he served in the Summer of 1861, at Old Point Comfort, under Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, and was present at Big Bethel, the first battle of the war. The Fifth were transferred to Baltimore in July, 1861, and HAMBLIN was commissioned Captain in August. With the rank of Major, United States Chasseurs, dated from Nov. 3, 1861, HAMBLIN was transferred to the vicinity of Washington. After the Peninsular campaign, HAMBLIN, with rank from July 20, 1862, became Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment. This promotion he had won by hard service before Yorktown, at Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, Glendale and Malvern Hill.

As Lieutenant-Colonel, HAMBLIN participated in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburgh 1., Fredericksburgh 2.; in the storming of St. Marie's Heights in the morning, and defence of Salem Heights in the afternoon—both on the left of that line of engagements known as Chancellorsville.

Col. SHALER having received his Brigadier's commission for gallant conduct at the capture of St. Marie's Heights, HAMBLIN became Colonel of the Chasseurs with rank from May 26, 1863, and as such (in the Sixth Corps) was at Rappahannock Station, Gettysburgh, and Mine Run, under MEADE; in the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Cold Harbor, under GRANT; and at Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek, under SHERIDAN, when he was made Brevet Brigadier-General "for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Cedar Creek," at which battle he was desperately wounded in the thigh. On his return to the Army of the Potomac, in front of Petersburgh, Gen. HAMBLIN assumed command of a brigade in WHEATON'S (First) Division of the Sixth Corps, where he participated in the second battle of Hatcher's Run, Va., and finally at Sailor's Creek, Va. Commissioned as Brigadier-General U. S. V., with rank from May 19, 1865, HAMBLIN was made Brevet Major-General, with rank from April 5, 1865, for "conspicuous gallantry in SHERIDAN'S great victory of Sailor's Creek, and with that rank was mustered out of the United States service.

Col. GEO. W. SMITH has been an active member of the Seventh for over 30 years. He was enrolled, in 1835, in the Fifth Company, Seventh Regiment, in which he was elected Second Lieutenant in 1837, First Lieutenant in 1839, and Captain in 1840. He resigned his commission in 1840, and entered the Eighth Company as a private. In 1843 he was again elected Captain of the Fifth Company. He subsequently resigned, and in 1844 was elected First Lieutenant of the Eighth Company, resigning this last commission in 1860. He went out with the regiment as a private in April, 1861. In 1862, when the Seventh Regiment was again summoned to the field, he was appointed Adjutant. This position he held until 1864, when he resigned it to assume that of Captain of the Eighth Company, of which he still retained the command when appointed Division Engineer.

Col. JOHN OAKLEY is a well-known member of the legal profession. He was a private for many years in Gen. SHALER'S old company, in the Seventh Regiment, was for some time its Secretary, and afterward the presiding officer over its meetings for the transaction of business, repeatedly declining to be elected as a commissioned officer. He served in the three months' campaigns of 1861, 1862 and 1863 with the Seventh Regiment.

Surgeon CHARLES MCMILLAN has seen considerable service. He was commissioned by Gov. MORGAN, as Surgeon of the Seventy-first Regiment N. Y. S. M., April 16, 1861, and he accompanied that regiment to Washington on the 21st. When appointed Brigade Surgeon, Aug. 3, 1861, he was assigned by the Medical Director, Army of the Potomac, first to the staff of Gen. HEINTZELMAN, then to those of Gen. STONEMAN, Chief of Cavalry, Gen. HUNT, Chief of Artillery Reserve, and finally to the Medical Directorship of the Fifth Corps. With these various commands he served through the Peninsular campaign, from Washington to Harrison's Landing, taking part in the seven days' battles.

In August, 1862, Surgeon MCMILLAN was ordered to report to Gov. MORGAN, and was assigned to duty as Acting Medical Inspector of the Department of New-York.

He was then ordered to Gen. SHERMAN, at Memphis, Tenn., and engaged in all of the campaigns in the Mississippi Valley, from Memphis to Vicksburgh, and Arkansas Post, as Medical Director of Gen. SHERMAN'S and Gen. MCCLERNAND'S forces, to the surrender of Vicksburgh, the two captures of Jackson, Miss., and finally to Chattanooga, Ringgold and Knoxville, in December, 1863.

He was relieved from that Department in the Spring of 1864, while at Huntsville, Ala., after which he was on continuous service as Chief Medical Officer to the Provost Marshal's Office, having in charge the inspection of recruits, besides being a member of the United States Army Medical Board for the Examination of Medical officers. Dr. MCMILLAN'S record is a model one.

Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM B. BEND, Division Quartermaster, is the only one of Gen. SANDFORD'S Staff retained, and has been complimented by a promotion by Gen. SHALER for his progressive ideas, and the able manner in which he has discharged the duties of Division Inspector since the resignation of Col. HAMILTON, as well as for his military attainments. As a representative of the old Staff the choice is a good one. Lieut.-Col. BEND has been identified with the National Guard for over seven years, and served with his regiment during the campaigns of 1861, 1862 and 1863, as a private soldier.

Major JOHN FOWLER, Jr., Aide-de-camp, is well known in the State forces as a good and faithful officer. Several years ago he completed his term of service in one of the New-York regiments and was for nine years Judge Advocate of the Second Division. Soon after the commencement of the war, he was instrumental in the organizing and drilling of a company, which afterward entered the field. He was also successful, in 1849, in the organization and command of a battery of Light Artillery in Col. Bates' regiment.

Major D. WILLIAM DIGGS, Junior Aide-de-Camp, has a good volunteer and militia record. At the age of 24, Major DIGGS entered the Ninth New-York State Militia, in April, 1861, and was mustered into the United States service as a private for three years. In September, 1861, he was made corporal, and was ordered, in 1862, to New-York, on recruiting service. While there, Gov. MORGAN authorized him to raise a company. This company, which elicited honorable mention at the close of the war, together with others belonging to the same battalion, was afterward consolidated with the One Hundred and Thirty-second New-York Volunteers.

In the Fall of 1862, Major DIGGS, while serving in North Carolina, was commissioned Major of the Eighty-third New-York Volunteers. He joined his regiment near Fredericksburgh, Va., and assumed the command, in which duties he was actively engaged until March, 1863. About this time, injuries received in the Autumn of 1861, at Ball's Bluff, were so much aggravated by the fall of his horse, that Major DIGGS was compelled to resign. Subsequent to the return of the Eighty-third in June, 1864, Major DIGGS reorganized G Company for the Ninth New-York National Guard, of which he has since that time retained the command.

THE FOURTH BRIGADE.

In promulgating General Orders, No. 2, from Division Headquarters, Brig.-Gen LLOYD ASPINWALL announces that all official communications intended for the Commandant of the Fourth Brigade, will, until further orders, be addressed to Maj. ROBERT TAYLOR, Brigade Inspector, Headquarters Fourth Brigade, No. 54 South-street, New York City. All officers of this brigade will apply themselves to carry out in detail the provisions of the above general order. Officers of the brigade desiring to communicate with the Brigade Commander, in person, can do so at Brigade Headquarters, daily, between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. Copies in duplicate of all orders issued from Regimental Headquarters, will be forwarded promptly to these Headquarters.

FIRST BRIGADE CAVALRY.

By order of Brig.-Gen. BROOKE POSTLEY, E. H. V. KENT, Brigade Major, announces in General Orders No. 8, that at all meetings for theoretical instruction in this brigade, in addition to the minor tactics, cavalry manual, Jomini, &c., officers will be expected to be familiar with *Mahan's Field Fortifications* and *Mahan's Out-Post*—works by one of the first living engineer officers. The latter work, though claiming at first to be merely elementary, is now justly entitled to the designation of *Mahan's Art of War*. Both works should be in the hands of every officer.

THE FOURTH REGIMENT.

This regiment will assemble for battalion drill at the Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, at 8 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, March 14, in fatigue uniforms, without turbans or gloves. Tickets of admission will be issued to a limited number of the friends of the regiment, and can be obtained from the commandants of companies. No person whomsoever will be admitted to the Arsenal after 8 o'clock, P. M. Any member not present at that time will be considered absent.

The following change is announced: LOUIS GEHL to be Hospital Steward *vice* JAMES JOLLIER relieved. The above non-commissioned officer will rank from date and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

The McKeon Red Leg Social Club (Company A) met on Monday evening at their headquarters, No. 596 Broadway, with their lady friends, and proceeded to the Armory of the Fourteenth (Brooklyn) Regiment, where they succeeded in surprising the members of Company K. The Chasseurs surrended at discretion and the evening was agreeably spent in the mazy dance. These surprises are becoming quite frequent and are generally successful.

THE SIXTH REGIMENT.

The following are the manœuvres to be executed at the regimental drill of the Sixth Regiment ordered to be held at the State Arsenal on Thursday evening, March 28, at 7:30 o'clock. Casey's Tactics, second volume: 1—Formation; paragraph 2. 2—Manual of arms; paragraph 35. 3—March by the flank; paragraph 805 to 816. 4—By companies into line; paragraph 819. 5—March in column at full distance and halt; paragraph 216 to 224. 6—Close column to half distance on the leading company; paragraph 294 to 305. 7—Take distances at the head of the column; paragraph 408 to 418. 8—Close column to half distances on the rearmost company; 316 to 324. 9—Take distances on the rear of the column; paragraph 397 to 407. 10—Repeat No. 8; paragraph 316 to 324. 11—Take distances by the head of the column; paragraph 386 to 392. 12—Repeat No. 6; paragraphs 294 to 305. 13—Form divisions; paragraph 453. 14—Form square; paragraph 1,000 to 1,018. 15—Advance square by the first front and halt; paragraph 1,049 to 1,057. 16—Advance square by the fourth front and halt; paragraph 1,058. 17—Reduce square; paragraph 1,086 to 1,087. 18—March in column by division; paragraph 1,068. 19—Form companies and halt; paragraph 236. 20—Repeat No. 7; paragraph 408 to 418. 21—Left into line of battle; paragraph 464 to 472. The non-commissioned staff officers, sergeants and corporals of the regiment will assemble for drill with the commissioned officers, on Thursday evening, the 21 inst., at 8 o'clock, at the regimental armory, and will be excused from the drill ordered for the fourth Wednesday in this month.

Resignations.—Lieut. LEWIS LYONS, Company A, Lieut. MICHAEL STACHELBERG, Company H; Lieut. FERDINAND SCHLEE, Company B.

THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

In General Orders No. 4, Col. Geo. B. POST, commanding the Twenty-second Regiment, announces that in future all communications, of whatever nature, from a subaltern officer, or from an enlisted man, must pass through his Captain to the Adjutant. No report, return or information required to be sent to or through these headquarters, or any application for furlough, or excuse from any duty, or the granting of any request, will be received verbally; all such communications must be in writing, and forwarded in accordance with the rules prescribed in these orders. The Company books required to be kept, of which copies may be had upon the written order of the Captains at these headquarters will be inspected from time to time by the Adjutant, to guard against omissions and irregularity.

The following drills are hereby ordered for the month of March. On Wednesday, the 6th, at 8 o'clock P. M., a meeting of commissioned officers, in uniform, for practical and theoretical instruction. On Friday, the 15th, at 8 o'clock P. M., a skeleton battalion drill of commissioned and non-commissioned officers. On Fridays, the 22d and 29th, battalion drills of the right and left wings respectively. First Sergeant's call at 8 o'clock P. M.

Also, the following drills of two companies in battalion, to be commanded by Lieut.-Col. REMMEY: Monday, the 11th, at 8 o'clock P. M., B and G. Tuesday, the 19th, D and F. Wednesday, the 27th, C and I.

Arrangements have been completed to furnish the command, at the lowest price, with the additions to the uniform approved by Special Orders No. 5, of Jan. 12, from general headquarters. The members of the command should lose no time in completing their uniform, as at the Spring parades the full uniform will be worn. The following is the report of the Committee on Additions to Bill of Dress, as submitted by Capt. GEO. W. WINGATE: "On behalf of the Committee on Additions to Regimental Uniform I have the honor to inform you that the additions in question to the uniform of the non-commissioned officers and privates, consisting of epaulets, with strap for the shoulder, dress hat and plume, and gaiters, have been ordered from the parties offering to furnish the same at the lowest prices, and will be completed on March 1. The gaiters are to be furnished by NEIL MCCALLUM, No. 19 Spruce-street, (up stairs,) and will cost $1 65. Mr. MCCALLUM will measure such of the regiment as may desire their gaiters to be made for five cents additional, and those members who wish to be measured are requested to call immediately at his office for that purpose. The other articles can be procured of Messrs. BAKER & MCKENNEY, No. 141 Grand-street, at the following prices: dress hat and plume, $7 50; epaulet, with strap, $3 50; total, $11. The strap is to be sewn to the shoulder of the jacket parallel with the sleeve, and two and a half inches from it. The present shoulder-strap is to be removed entirely, and a piece of cloth, three-quarters of an inch wide by one-half inch long, is to be sewn on the shoulder of the jacket, so as to admit the hook of the epaulet. This strap should be lined with linen to strengthen it. A sample jacket has been placed in the hands of the armorer for the information of the members."

By resolution of the Board of Officers, on Friday last, the gaiters were made a part of the fatigue uniform, to be worn whenever white gloves are used.

Capt. GEORGE W. WINGATE, commanding Company A, Twenty-second Regiment, has issued an order announcing that in accordance with Regimental General Orders No. 4, the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of that Company will assemble at the armory in uniform, with white gloves and gaiters, on Friday, 15th inst., at 7:55 P. M. The Company will assemble for wing drill on Friday, 29th inst., at the same hour (with gloves, but without gaiters.) Hereafter, when a detail is required from the Company, selections will be first made from those members not in ranks at roll call, in the inverse order of their arrival, and no credit will be given them for such detail. There will be no company drill on the 28th inst. The particular attention of the command is called to the necessity of procuring the additions to the uniform as directed in general orders. As there will soon be an inspection of pieces by a State officer, the members are directed to leave their bayonet-scabbards on their bayonets until further orders.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Division drills at the Regimental Armory are hereby ordered in this command as follows: Monday, March 11, Companies A and C; Tuesday, March 12, Companies G and H; Wednesday, March 13, Companies F and K; Thursday, March 14, Companies D and I; Friday, March 15, Companies B and E. The senior officer present will conduct these drills. Especial attention will be paid to securing uniformity in the manual of arms, and promoting precision in the loadings and firings. The commands will also be exercised in forming column, in facing by the rear rank, forming divisions, and in such other movements as the commanding officer may select. Strict attention will be paid to the posting of the guides, and instructing them in minute points of detail. The officers and non-commissioned officers of this command will assemble in fatigue uniform, for instruction and drill, at the Regimental Armory, corner of Fourth-street and Broadway, on Thursday evening, March 21, and on Wednesday, April 3, at 7:45 o'clock P. M. The right wing of the regiment comprising Companies C, F, G, D and B, will assemble in fatigue uniform with leggings for battalion drill at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, on Monday evening, March 25th, and on Monday evening, April 8th. The Left Wing comprising Companies H, A, E, K and I, will assemble equipped as above on Tuesday evening, March 26th, and on Tuesday evening, April 9th. Any member presenting himself without leggings will be returned as absent, and not allowed to fall in. Line on each occasion will be formed at 8 P. M., precisely. Field and staff will report to the Colonel; Non-Commissioned Staff and Field Music to the Adjutant, 15 minutes before the time of formation. Returns of delinquents from Division and Wing Drills, together with Morning Reports and Squad Warrants, will be made to the Adjutant, at the Regimental Armory, within three days after each drill. Every name occurring on the previous returns must be strictly accounted for. Commandants of Companies will be held responsible for delay in complying with these orders.

1st Lieut. EDWARD KIRK, of I Co., is hereby honorably relieved from duty as Acting-Adjutant of this Regiment and will report to his Company.

Staff Appointment.—First Lieutenant Henry B. Smith, of F Company, is hereby appointed Adjutant, to date from Feb. 28, 1867. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Elections and Promotions.—First Lieutenant Robert McAfee, of E Company, promoted Captain, *vice* Knox McAfee, promoted Major. Rank from Feb. 1, 1867. Second Lieutenant William H. Smith, of E Company, promoted First Lieutenant, *vice* McAfee, promoted. Rank from Feb. 1, 1867. Third Sergeant James F. McCunn, of E Company, promoted Second Lieutenant, *vice* Smith, promoted. Rank from Feb. 1, 1867. First Sergeant Alexander Shaw, of H Company, promoted Second Lieutenant, *vice* Teets, promoted. Rank from Feb. 6, 1867. George S. Burger, elected First Lieutenant of A Company, *vice* James A. Manderville, resigned. Rank from Feb. 21, 1867.

Appointments—Non-Commissioned Staff.—Second Sergeant John Hill, of E Company, appointed Quartermaster Sergeant, *vice* Henry E. Spinning, returned to his Company. Private Colin Gourley, appointed Color Sergeant, *vice* Charles Wolf, returned to his Company.

Discharges.—Anthony McReynolds, H Company, Feb. 8, 1867; William McConkey, H Company, Feb. 11, 1867; Joseph McElroy, F Company, Feb. 11, 1867; Jeremiah Henry, F Company, March 4, 1867, and George Mulligan, F Company, March 4. Expiration of term of service.

Expulsions.—The action of D Company, Feb. 7, in expelling the following members is hereby approved, and their names directed to be stricken from the roll: J. C. Merritt, J. P. Corrigan, M. Gallagher, E. F. Sniffen, E. Mount, Jr., W. J. Flanagan, A. E. Burgess, A. Featherstone, J. W. Mantle, G. Hannington. Commandants of Companies will be careful to return the names and address of all expelled member to DOUGLAS TAYLOR Commissioner of Jurors, No. 3 Chambers-street.

In compliance with paragraph 8, of General Orders No. 2, from division headquarters, all communications intended for these headquarters must be addressed to the Adjutant, at the regimental armory. This includes all reports, returns, applications for furloughs or petitions of any kind whatsoever; and such communications must in all cases be in writing, and properly forwarded as above.

SWORD PRESENTATION.

On last Friday evening Lieut. JAMES T. MCCUEN was the recipient of a splendid sword, sash and belt, presented to him by the members of Company E, as an evidence of their appreciation of his efforts to advance the interests of the organization. Major KNOX MCAFEE being present was called upon to make the presentation speech, which he did in his usual eloquent style. The Lieutenant briefly responded, after which the company adjourned to discuss the merits of a bounteous repast.

A DRUM CORPS CHALLENGE.

The following challenge has been issued by the Twelfth Regiment Drum Corps, and it is to be hoped that their ambition will not be baulked:

NEW-YORK, March 7, 1867.

The Twelfth Regiment Drum Corps do hereby challenge any militia drum corps in the United States to compete with them in the art of drum-beating (army duty) for the championship. The trial to take place within three months from date. No corps will be recognized unless every member can show his certificate of enlistment. Arrangements can be made by addressing the undersigned at the regimental armory. This challenge excepts the Thirty-seventh Regiment Drum Corps, they having agreed to compete with the Twelfth within six months.

G. A. STRUBE,
Drum-Major Twelfth Regiment.

THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

In Special Orders No. 5, Brig.-Gen. JESSE C. SMITH, commanding the Eleventh Brigade, announces that a Court-martial for the Twenty-third Regiment is ordered, consisting of Capt. D. W. VAN INGEN, of said regiment. The Court will convene at the regimental armory, corner of Fulton and Orange streets, on Monday, March 25, inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., and adjourn from time to time as may become necessary.

Col. and Brevet Brig.-Gen. CALVIN E. PRATT, of the Twenty-third Regiment, in promulgating the above order, makes the following supplementary announcements: Commandants of companies will immediately forward to these headquarters returns of delinquents at the several battalion and wing drills since Jan. 1; all such returns must hereafter be accompanied by a recapitulation showing number of men present at first sergeant's reports to Adjutant and the number absent, the total to agree with morning reports. Commandants of companies desiring to place company accounts in the hands of the Court-martial for collection will be furnished with blanks by the Court. The commissioned officers of this regiment will assemble at the armory, in fatigue uniform, on Saturday evening, March 16, at 8 o'clock P. M., for examination and instruction in tactics and regulations. The commissioned officers, sergeants, and six files, (including corporals,) will assemble at the Arsenal, Portland-avenue, on Friday evening, March 29, for exercise in guard-mounting and inspection. Roll calls at 7:45 o'clock P. M. Non-commissioned staff and drum corps will report to the Adjutant at 7:45 o'clock P. M. The attention of Captains is called to the unnecessary delay in forwarding morning reports to headquarters. They should be sent in on the last day of each month, and more prompt returns will be expected in future.

Captains will immediately forward to these headquarters the pay rolls of their respective companies for duty performed in the United States service in 1863; they will retain a copy of the same for future reference. Lieut. Chas. H. Hunter has been appointed Adjutant with rank from Feb. 6, 1867; he will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

THE NINTH BRIGADE.

In General Order No. 1, Brig.-Gen. JOHN F. RATHBONE, announces his resignation of the command of the Ninth (Albany) Brigade, and seizes the occasion to pay a handsome and deserved tribute to the gallantry and present condition of the brigade. Every member of the brigade will regret the loss of their Commander; but they will read with pleasure the reminiscences given in the following order:

The General-Commanding, having tendered his resignation as commandant of the Ninth Brigade, desires, in bidding farewell to the officers and men of the brigade, to express his acknowledgments for the uniform courtesy which has ever been manifested toward him, and for the promptness with which his orders have ever been executed. When, on the 1st of January, 1861, the General assumed command of the brigade, it consisted of eight companies of the Twenty-fifth Regiment (some of them skeleton companies) and Company B of the Tenth Regiment. These troops were armed with unserviceable muskets, and their uniforms such as had been provided at their own expense. The brigade now includes three good regiments—the Tenth, Twenty-fifth and Eighty-second, the squadron of cavalry, and independent Battery A—all well armed and uniformed, and, with some few exceptions, fully equipped. The history of the brigade since 1860 is full of interest. The Twenty-fifth Regiment was one of the first of the New-York State regiments that volunteered for the protection of Washington. It served there for three months, and was then again called into the United States service for the further period of three months. For the ready discharge of duty, for the excellent discipline, and for the valuable services thus rendered, the regiment received the commendation of the General officers in command of the Department where such service was performed. The Tenth Regiment (as One Hundred and Seventy-seventh New-York Volunteers) volunteered for nine months' service. It was ordered to the Southwest, and there distinguished itself for its discipline and gallantry, earning, and justly so, a reputation of which any regiment of regular troops might well be proud. In addition to these services, Companies A and B of the Tenth Regiment were detailed for guard duty at the Albany Depot of Volunteers from April to July, 1861. The names of many of the enrolled members of the Ninth Brigade have become historic. Unswerving loyalty, patriotic obedience to the stern requisitions of a soldier's duty, a spirit of heroic sacrifice for the grandest purposes, have made them so. Sad mementoes of their unselfish patriotism have been left upon many a distant battle-field, and desolate homes and widows' tears have told the story of the sacrifice which has been so cheerfully offered in the cause of God and their country. So long not only as this brigade shall exist, but so long as humanity shall recognize valor and fortitude, loyalty and true manhood, so long will the names of Frisby, Bryan, Wilson, Visscher, Tremain, Fryer, Dawson, Strong, Merriman, Bogart, Lodge, Bell, Southwick, Sullivan, Williamson, Orr, McGuire and many others be gratefully remembered. Many members of the Companies enrolled on the 1st of May, 1861, entered the service of the United States as officers during the late rebellion, and rendered valuable service by giving efficiency and discipline to the volunteer regiments. Thus has the Ninth Brigade made for itself an honorable record, and could its history be written it would exhibit a record inferior to no other in the State for efficient service in support of the Government. The General-Commanding cannot take leave of the brigade without expressing his earnest desire that no effort will be spared on the part of the officers and men to improve its discipline and increase its efficiency, and that no question personal to any officer now connected with it, in which either precedent or justice may be involved, shall be permitted to disturb its unity or render the members of this brigade forgetful of the duties which they, as citizens and soldiers, owe to the State and to the National Government.

THE FIRST REGIMENT.

An exhibition drill took place on Tuesday evening last at the State Arsenal, when the members of Company C, First Regiment, (Hawkins' Zouaves,) gave evidence of their superior drill and discipline. There were thirty-five muskets present, under the command of Capt. A. P. WEBSTER and Lieuts. FOX and MORSCHAWZER, and the drill was very creditable. After the several movements in the school of the company had been executed, Col. RUSH HAWKINS stepped forward and presented an elegant gold medal to Sergt. LINDNER, in behalf of the company. The Colonel spoke as follows:

SERGT. LINDER: To me has been assigned the pleasing duty of presenting you with an appropriate testimonial for services which you have performed in assisting your officers to organize the regiment of National Guard of which you are an honored member. To you we must give the credit of having shown the most zeal and energy in obtaining recruits for your company. Your example is one well worthy of emulation; and while we are sure of the assistance of such young men as yourself, there can be no doubt of ultimate success. But there is another and better reason why I take especial pride and pleasure in presenting you with this badge of the old Ninth Corps: In April, 1861, when you were just verging from boyhood, you came forward at your country's call, shouldered the musket, and marched with the Ninth New-York Volunteers to face danger, and defend from the assaults of treason the sacred rights left us by the founders of American liberty. You were with your regiment at Roanoke, Camden, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburgh, and Suffolk; and on the battle-field, when every expiring minute told the story of many brave companions dead and dying, you stood nobly to your duty, and, though a boy in years, vindicated the highest attributes of mature manhood. Therefore, take this little memento, which you so well deserve, and cherish it as a sign of the noblest era in your existence, because it is inseparably connected with the darkest days in our history, when you, and hundreds of thousands of the best youths of our land, marched boldly out to the rescue of an imperiled country.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Battalion and wing drills took place in the Seventh and Thirty-seventh Regiments during the past week. Our space precludes any extended notice at present.

In promulgating General Orders No. 2, headquarters First Division, to the officers of the Fourth Brigade, Brig-Gen. WM. G. WARD would call attention to its great importance, and to the confusion which must result from a failure to comply with its provisions. These will be strictly enforced.

At the annual election of Washington Continental Company B, held at their armory at Albany on Monday evening last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: *Civil*—President, Frank Cole; Vice-President, D. N. Kirk; Secretary, Richard T. Lockley; Treasurer, E. Seymour Near. *Military*—First Sergeant, James McMillan. Duty Sergeants—J. A. Fassett, J. H. Lane, Wm. L. Burton, T. S. Fassett. Corporals—D. S. Winnie, A. D. Cole, W. Agne, Frank Craft, J. F. Vandercook, P. H. Crounse, R. B. McMillen, S. Brennen.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUICIDE OF A WOMAN.—An inquest was held yesterday afternoon by Coroner GOVER, at the house of EZEKIEL B. HENNION, No. 632 Washington-street, over the body of his wife, MARY ANN HENNION, who committed suicide on Thursday. It appeared from the evidence adduced that the deceased had been in a despondent mood for some time, in consequence of domestic troubles between herself and a sister and a daughter. At 6:30 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, the deceased's son, WILLIAM, came home and found his mother in a low state of exhaustion. Mrs. HENNION desired him to empty a slop-pail, and then stated that she was dying, requesting him to see that she was buried by her father's grave in Cypress Hill Cemetery, also directing who should be the undertaker. The son then summoned the husband, who found deceased in an insensible condition. Medical assistance was summoned, but before the necessary remedies could be procured death ensued. Dr. JOHN BEACH made the *post-mortem* examination, and discovered traces of a mineral poison in the stomach, which he considered the cause of death, and a verdict to that effect was rendered by the jury. The deceased had frequently threatened to commit suicide, and a few years ago swallowed some laudanum with that intent, but her life was saved by an emetic. The husband testified that he had made a close search for traces of poison in the house; without success, however, although he did not doubt that Mrs. HENNION had swallowed some. The deceased was a native of England and 40 years of age.

FATAL SCALDING ACCIDENT.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday, at No. 610 East Thirteenth-street, over the remains of IDA MARIA FEIGAL, aged 18 months, whose death was the result of scalds, accidentally received, on Thursday. It appears that a niece of Mrs. FEIGEL was making some soap for domestic use, and had poured the boiling compound into a box to cool in the kitchen. A sister of deceased had the child in her arms, and stumbled over the box, and scattered the contents over the infant. Death ensued on Friday evening. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

INFANTICIDE.—Early on Thursday morning a citizen discovered the remains of a male infant lying in Gansevoort-street, near Hudson, with a piece of black cloth thrown over them. He directed the attention of Officer WANDELL to the fact, and that officer conveyed the body to the Charles-street Station-house. A *post mortem* examination of the remains was made by Deputy Coroner JOHN BEACH, M. D., who deposed at the inquest held yesterday that the body was that of a full grown child of recent birth; around the neck of deceased a piece of braid had been wound so tightly that the tongue protruded, and the doctor gave it as his opinion that the child had been born alive and death had resulted from strangulation. The Ninth Precinct Police have been so far unable to discover the parentage of the child, or the perpetrators of this unnatural murder. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts, and the Coroner has left the pursuit of the guilty persons to Capt. SEBRIG, who has hopes of success.

AMERICAN DENTAL CONVENTION.—The twelfth annual meeting of this association was held in this City last week. At the close of the session, which lasted several days, the resident dentists entertained their guests at the St. James Hotel on Thursday evening, when Dr. J. E. AMBLER made an appropriate address of welcome, which was followed by spirited responses to toasts. Subsequently the Committee of Arrangements presented the proprietor of the hotel with a valuable testimonial of their appreciation of his attention.

FIRE IN SOUTH-STREET.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the clothing-store of Messrs. HANFIELD, BLANCHARD & Co., No. 152 South-street. The loss of the firm in stock is estimated at $17,000, upon which there is an insurance of $15,000, in the Market, Equitable, Continental, Phenix and Gebhard Companies. The building is damaged to the extent of $3,000, and is fully insured. It is owned by Mr. JOHN RODGERS. The cause of the fire is unknown.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner GOVER held an inquest yesterday over the remains of an unknown man, which were found floating in the North River, near Pier No. 6. Deceased was apparently about 25 years of age, and the body had evidently lain in the water nearly two months. As no marks of violence were discernable, the jury rendered a verdict of found drowned. A full description of the remains will be found in our regular column of deaths.

SOUTHERN RELIEF COMMITTEE.—This Committee held a meeting yesterday, at which it was announced that the subscriptions exceed $60,000. A collection for the benefit of this movement will be taken up to-day in most of the City churches.

LAW REPORTS.

Practice—Taxation of Costs—Appeal—Witness Fees.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

Young Tall vs. The Steamer James Gray. Davidson vs. The Same. Bibb vs. The Same. Blacklock vs. The Same.—These cases came up on appeals from the Clerk's taxation of costs. The appeals were not taken at the time of the taxation but were noticed subsequently and the point was taken that the appeals were not taken in time. The point involved in the appeals was that the cases being all against the same vessel and being tried consecutively on the calendar and a witness having attended from Baltimore and been examined in all the cases, the Clerk allowed his attendance and travel fees to be taxed in each case.

Held by the Court—That the proper practice is to appeal from the taxation at once, and to have the appeal noted on the taxed bill by the Clerk, and that this practice will be maintained.

That the limitation in the fee bill that but one attendance and travel fee shall be paid for one witness, applies only to cases where the different suits are between the same parties.

If the witness was not paid in each case, he would not be obliged to attend and testify in those in which he was not paid. (Williams *vs.* Recker, 19; Ward, 82.) Taxation affirmed.

For libelants, Messrs. Emerson and Goodrich; for claimant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

Suit Abandoned.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.

Dario Mazuera vs. Vincent M. Julbe.—This case which has already been noticed in our columns, and in which plaintiff claimed to recover of defendant $5,000 in gold on a note which defendant claimed to have paid and discharged, has been abandoned by the plaintiff and the action discontinued by an order entered yesterday morning.

Libel Suit Against the Nation.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 9.

By Judge Robertson.

Rostina Parker vs. Edwin L. Godkin and others.—Defendants are the editors and proprietors of the *Nation*, a weekly paper printed in this city, and, in common with most other newspapers, published an article severely reflecting upon the conduct of the plaintiff, who was a conductor on the New-Jersey Railroad, in connection with the death, by injuries sustained on that road, of Mr. Theodore Dwight. Plaintiff brings an action for libel, based on the aforesaid article, and this was a motion on the part of the defence to strike out certain portions of the complaint as irrelevant and redundant. The portions moved to be stricken out are what relates to the statements made by Mr. Dwight after his injury and before his death; an allegation that a true statement of the facts connected with the accident was made by the Railroad Company, and published in the *Evening Post*, and the further allegation that the Coroner's Jury exonerated the plaintiff from blame.

The Court granted the motion, with $10 costs, and ordered those portions to be stricken out, with leave to plaintiff to amend his complaint.

J. C. Jackson for plaintiff; John H. Platt for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 9.

By Justice Ingraham.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Philip Loeb *vs.* Jacob Steiner et al.; Andrew J. McFeeten et al. *vs.* Wm. Herrick et al.; The People ex rel. John Monaghan *vs.* The Board for licensing Sailors' Boarding-houses; H. P. Alexander et al. *vs.* Wm. F. Howe; Wm. Palen, Receiver, *vs.* Joseph C. Johnson; granted on payment of all costs since the first answer; if plaintiff does not comply with this condition, motion denied, with $10 costs.

MOTIONS DENIED.

Geo. Brown *vs.* Wm. Anderson et al.; Wm. P. Carey *vs.* Lemuel R. Purdy et al.; Julius F. Sichrl et al. *vs.* Rufus Waterhouse et al.; A. J. Fitch et al. *vs.* Wm. H. Adams et al.; costs to abide event. Arnold et al. *vs.* Markham, adjustment of costs reduced $5; David L. Gardiner *vs.* Julia G. Tyler et al; the order having been entered by consent should not be disturbed on this motion, as to the payment of the money, on account of the taxes. The plaintiff has his remedy by action against Mrs. Tyler, if she has received more than her share of income. The order as to the title-deeds is modified, so as to leave them in the hands of the receiver until after the decision of the action in the Second District.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 9.

By Judge Robertson.

Richard S. Carman *vs.* Peter Gilsey; motion granted. Ferdinand Belzer *vs.* George Weisheimer; motion granted. James Colles, Jr., et al. *vs.* David R. Smith et al; motion for commission granted. Charles A. Alexander *vs.* Samuel Wood; motion granted. Abraham Fouler *vs.* J. Thomas Reeves; motion granted without costs. John O'Reilly *vs.* The Mutual Life Insurance Company; complaint dismissed with costs. Paris G. Clark *vs.* Charles McBrien et al.; motion granted without costs. Henry Q. Adams *vs.* Henry Church et al.; motion granted.

By Judge Jones.

George H. Beyer *vs.* August Stamfeld et al.; motion granted on payment of costs. Joseph Tyler *vs.* The Commonwealth Insurance Company; motion granted. Jacob Henninger *vs.* Frederick Jacob; motion granted without costs. Egisto P. Fabbin et al. *vs.* Henry Eisner; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 9.

By Judge Cardozo.

John Murphy, Receiver, *vs.* Gilbert B. Van Allen; dismissed with costs. Jacob Spielman *vs.* Adolph Asoker; motion denied, with $7 costs to abide event. Geo. W. Morton *vs.* Geo. W. Morse; order granted.

Surrogate's Court.

WILLS ADMITTED—ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The wills of the following deceased persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: Moody M. Hall, Rose McShafery, Sarah Michaels, Martha Rowland, Wm. Lott, John O'Donnell, Eliza DeLamater, Maria S. Phelan, Maria Baker, Wm. H. Wall.

Letters of Administration have been granted on the following estates: Bernard Morton, William Cullen, Johannes Gneiting, Mary McCanon, Catharine T. Cahill, Christian Van Campen, Leah Nangle, Elizabeth McCarten, William Patterson, John Krehle, Charles H. Alvord, Francis Churchill, William Eggert, Jesse K. Hatfield, Annie Hatfield.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

CALENDAR FOR TO-MORROW.

The People *vs.* Patrick Haley—felonious assault and battery.

The People *vs.* John H. Bracker—felonious assault and battery.

The People *vs.* Wm. H. Borker—felonious assault and battery.

The People *vs.* Carlos Fredrico—felonious assault and battery.

The People *vs.* Martin Kanahan—felonious assault and battery.

The People *vs.* John Burns and John Hart—felonious assault and battery.

The People *vs.* Thomas Hart—felonious assault and battery.

The People *vs.* John J. Skeehan—murder.

Assaults and Domestic Troubles—Cruelty to Animals to be Punished with Imprisonment.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

ASSAULT ON A CAR DRIVER.

George Howell was found guilty of assaulting a car driver on the Grand-street Road, named William Clancey, the latter being at the time peaceably engaged in his occupation. Although it appeared that there had been considerable ill-feeling between the parties, and there was some testimony to show that the complainant had previously used threatening language and some violence toward the prisoner, the Court refused to justify an assault on a citizen while quietly pursuing his usual avocation, and sentenced Howell to one month's imprisonment in the Penitentiary, besides fining him $25.

DOMESTIC JARS.

Mrs. Deborah Stewart, who had for some time dwelt apart from her husband, returned one stormy night in February to the house of the latter, in Sixth-avenue, where she was admitted by the servant, one Ann McNamara, between whom and herself there existed an ancient feud growing out of certain developments, in the course of a divorce suit theretofore prosecuted between said husband and wife.

On the following evening, as Mrs. Stewart and her husband were seated in the front parlor, amicably discussing their affairs, the latter endeavoring to convince his spouse that she had no business in his house, and ought to leave it, Mistress Ann, who was seated in the rear room, overhearing some remark by Mrs. Stewart derogatory to her character, rushed in, violently assaulted and grievously injured that lady, to the extent of giving her a black eye, scratching her face and pulling her hair, all of which was evidently unjustifiable on Ann's part, and she was accordingly found guilty of assault and battery, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one month.

TAKEN FOR A PICKPOCKET.

A young gentleman named Alfred P. Spira, lately from New-Orleans, in jumping on a street car in University-place, the other day, impinged against another passenger, and thereupon an altercation commenced, in the course of which Spiro was accused of being a pickpocket, and became highly excited, when two police officers in citizen's clothes who were on the platform interfered and advised him to keep quiet, but Spira, who is not of a sanguine temperament, pitched into one of the officers, not being aware of his authority, and after being pretty roughly handled by him, was carried off to the Station-house. The Court found him guilty of assault and battery and fined him $10.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

John Riley was seen by Officer Broughton beating a horse with a board, the animal being down, and almost dead. Riley pleaded in excuse that the horse was being dragged out from the stable, and he thought he was dead; but it did not appear why that was a reason for beating him. He was fined $25.

John Connolly was fined $10 and sent to the City Prison for ten days, for driving through the streets a horse, attached to a pedler's wagon, upon whose fore leg was a running sore, the leg being swollen to three times its normal size.

The Judge said, in passing upon this case, that inasmuch as his leniency in inflicting fines only for offences of this kind, had proved inefficient as a warning, he would hereafter punish them by imprisonment as well.

Moses Westervelt, a driver on one of the cars belonging to the "Belt Railroad," pleaded guilty to having struck a horse attached to said car on the head with a large iron hook, knocking the animal down, and was given one month's imprisonment therefor.

KENO.

Two young fellows, named Thomas White and Charles J. Hibbard, were fined $50 each, having been arrested by Officer William H. Burns, of the Nineteenth Precinct, at about 12 o'clock at night on the 21st of February last, in the basement of the First National Club House in the Third-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-streets, engaged in a game of keno, one of them revolving the box and the other handling the cards.

VIOLATIONS OF EXCISE LAW.

Joseph Wheatly was fined $30 for selling liquor on Sunday at his residence in Broadway, between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets.

Herman Hinness was fined $30 for selling liquor without a license.

There was the usual number of minor cases of assault and battery and petit larceny, in most of which the prisoners were convicted and sentenced to short terms in the Penitentiary, making altogether a calendar of forty cases.

BURGLAR'S TOOLS AND BRASS KNUCKLES.

Henry Lee was found in the night time with a jimmy and other burglarious implements on his person; pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

James Rooney goes up for one month for carrying concealed weapons, to wit, a pair of brass knuckles.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 9, 1867.

$50,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	109⅛	500 West. U. Tel.	42
100,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '62	109	100 Quick. Min. Co.	37
20,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '65	107⅛	100 At. Mail SS. Co.	91⅛
30,000 do.	107⅛	100 do.	91
100,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C'65 New issue	106⅝	670 Pac. M. SS. Co.	125
		100 do. s30	125
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '64	107⅛	100 do.	125¼
30,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	97⅜	100 do. b30	125⅛
7,200 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser.	105⅝	100 do. s60	125
		650 do.	125¾
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x-c	66	100 do.	126
15,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	65	300 Tol., W. & W. Pr.	61
22,000 Mo. St. 6s	94⅛	14 N. Y. Cen.	102
20,000 do.	95	100 do. b10	102⅜
30,000 do.	95⅛	900 do.	102⅜
20,000 do. s10	96	1200 Erie Railroad	54¾
200,000 do.	96⅛	25 do.	55
3,000 do.	96¼	200 do. s10	54⅝
10,000 do.	96	300 do. s10	54¾
4,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Issue	80	300 Hud. R. R.	138
		100 do.	138½
10,000 Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue	96¾	100 do.	138⅞
		50 Erie R. Pr.	71
20,000 Ohio & M. C.	26⅞	12 N. Y. & N. H.	116¼
2,000 Harlem 1st M.	101	400 Reading R.	102½
3,000 C. & R. I. 1st M.	101	600 do.	102¼
2,000 Pitts. F. W. & C. 2d	94	400 do. s60	102
5,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st M	99⅛	400 do.	102
5,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s.	89¾	600 Mich. S. & N. I.	71½
10 Imp. & Trad. B'k.	113	100 Ill. Cen. R.	115
8 Fourth Nat. Bank.	104⅛	200 do. s30	114¾
20 Metropolitan B'k.	124	500 do.	114¾
100 Manhattan Gas	165	1000 Cleve. & Pitts.	81½
100 do.	164	500 Chic. & N. W.	34½
100 Canton Co.	46½	50 do.	34¼
100 do.	46	30 do.	35
5 Del. & Hud. Canal.	144	100 Chi. & Alt. R.	107¼
25 U. S. Ex. Co.	56	100 do.	107
100 Cum. Coal Pr.	31	200 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	54
100 Ashburton Coal	9½	300 do.	55

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Mar. Min. Co.	9	800 Reading R.	102⅛
300 West. U. Tel.	42	400 do. b5	102½
100 do. s3	42	100 do. s3	102½
100 do.	42⅛	300 M. S. & N. I. R.	71⅞
200 do.	42¼	400 do.	71⅜
800 N. Y. Cen.	102⅛	200 do. b3	71⅜
200 do. b3	102⅛	2100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	62¾
800 Erie R. s3	54⅞	400 do. b3	62¾
3200 do.	55	800 Chic., R. I. & P.	95⅛
500 do. b3	55	100 do. s3	95
200 do. b10	55	200 do. s3	95⅛
1100 do.	55⅛	200 do. b15	95¼
300 do. s4	55	800 Chic. & N. W.	34⅜
1200 do. s3	55	300 do.	34⅞
200 do. b15	55⅛	100 do. s10	34⅜
400 Clev. & Pitts.	81½	600 P., F. W. & C.	94⅞
800 do.	81⅜		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Canton Company	46⅛	100 Hud. Riv. R. b60	140
200 do.	46¼	100 do.	139
100 do. b90	47¼	1800 Reading R.	102½
200 Adams Ex. Co.	55	1500 do.	102⅜
100 Pac. M. S. S. Co.	126	400 do. s10	102¼
100 do.	126¼	500 do. s3	102⅜
100 do.	126½	200 do. b10	102½
200 Atlantic M. SS. Co.	85	400 do. c	102½
200 do.	86	100 Ill. Cen. R.	116
100 do.	86⅛	1500 Clev. & Pitts.	81¾
300 West. U. Tel.	42¼	200 do. b15	81⅞
1800 U. S. Coal	35¼	200 do. b5	81⅞
100 do. s3	35⅛	400 do. s10	81¾
400 do. b3	35¼	2500 Chic., R. I. & P.	95⅛
1800 N. Y. Central	103	1000 do.	95⅛
2500 do.	103¼	300 do. b3	95¼
200 do.	103⅛	800 do. s3	95⅛
1200 do. s3	103⅛	300 do. b30	95⅜
200 do. b10	103⅛	200 Chic. & N. W.	34⅞
400 do. b3	103⅛	200 do. b10	34⅞
8500 Erie Railroad	56	400 do. b3	34⅞
800 do. s10	56	900 do.	35
400 do. b15	56⅛	1200 do.	34⅞
1800 do. b3	56	500 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	63
2400 do. s30	55⅞	200 do. b3	63
400 do. b10	56	1800 do.	62⅞
1800 do. s3	55⅞	400 do. s10	62⅞
500 do. b30	56	300 P., F. W. & C.	95⅛
1500 Mich. S. & N. Ind.	72⅛	600 do.	95
200 do. b10	72⅛	300 do.	95⅜
200 do. c	72	300 do. s3	95⅛
1300 do.	72		

SATURDAY, March 9—P. M.

The Gold Room was firmer than on Friday, and the Cash Gold in demand for immediate delivery. There was a large amount of Exchange to be paid for in Gold in addition to the deliveries on the very free and lower sales of yesterday. The Customs demand of the day was $566,000, but this was qualified by sales from the Treasury Office. The Customs demand for Gold for the week is $3,961,000; the Export demand, (Gold and Silver bars,) $478,613. On the other hand, the Treasury has disbursed $811,000 for Gold interest, and the California steamer of Monday delivered $878,000. The Banks probably lose on their Specie Deposits about $800,000, and gain about $3,500,000 in Currency Deposits. Of the latter about $2,000,000 is in Greenbacks. The sales of Gold through the day were 134⅞@135⅛@134⅞ ₩ cent. A consideration of ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. was paid for the use of Cash Gold until Monday.

There was quite a free offering of Money to the Brokers during the day at 6@7 ₩ cent. The market closed easy at these rates on general collateral, and 5@6 ₩ cent. on Government Securities.

The Public Funds were firmer than on Friday, and a fair amount of business done in the Consolidated 5-20s, January and July, at 106⅛@⅜ ₩ cent. The May and November 5-20s of 1862-65 were ⅛@⅜ ₩ cent. firmer than the day before.

The Railway Market at the Stock Exchange opened firm, and on Erie, New-York Central and the Western Roads advanced through the day (especially on Erie,) and closed in the Afternoon quite buoyant at the following quotations. In State Bonds there was a further advance and heavy purchases in Missouris:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s, xd.	97⅛	98	Northwest	34⅞	35
U. S. 5-20s	109⅛	109⅜	N. West Pref.	62⅞	63⅛
U. S. 7.30s	105⅜	105⅜	Rock Island	94⅞	96⅛
N. Y. Central	102⅞	103⅛	Fort Wayne	94⅞	95⅜
Erie	54⅞	58⅞	Pacific Mail	124⅜	123⅞
Hudson	139	139	Quicksilver	36⅛	37
Reading	102⅛	102⅛	W. U. Telegraph.	42	42⅛
Mich. Southern	71⅞	72⅜	Mariposa Pref.	21⅞	22
Illinois Central	115	116	Ohio Certificates	26⅞	27
Pittsburgh	81⅞	82	American Gold	134⅞	134⅞
Tennessee 6s	66	66	Bills on London	108⅞	108⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent., 1867	131	5-20 cou., new, 1865	106⅛
6 ₩ cent., 1868	130	Oregon W. L., 1881	105
6 ₩ cent. coupon, 1868	130	5 ₩ cent. reg., 1871	109
6 ₩ cent. reg'd, 1881	108⅛	5 ₩ cent. coupon, 1871	109
5-20 & 1,000, 1881	109	End. coupon, 1871	109
5-20 registered, 1862	107	5 ₩ cent., reg., 1874	103
5-20 500 & 1,000	109⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	97⅜
5-20 registered, 1864	107	7 3.10 1st series	105⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000	107⅛	7 3.10 2d series	105⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	107⅛	7 3.10 3d series	105⅜
5-20 reg. 1865, new	106⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	117	Ocean	100
Manhattan	132	American Exchange	114
Mechanics'	118	Irving	101
America	135	Metropolitan	124
City	195	People's	125
Phenix	106	Nassau	105
Tradesmen's	142	Shoe and Leather	110⅞
Greenwich	125	Corn Exchange	118
Merch'ts Exchange	106	Continental	103
State of New-York	107⅛	Impt'rs. & Traders	113
Commerce	115⅛	Ninth National	110

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94⅛	Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R Est.	91	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	91	Cons. 7 ₩ c. conv.	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	103⅛	Lack. & West'n Bds.	97⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	105	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '65-'76	106	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	99
Erie 1st mort. 1867	102	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	89⅛
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1879	99	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	78⅛
Erie 7s, 3d mort. 1883	97	Gt. Western, 1st M. '68	95
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	91⅛	Gt. Western, 1st M. '88	80
Erie 7s, 5th mort. 1888	88	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	72
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	90	Gal. & Chic., Ext.	98
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	101	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	98
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f. '85	102⅛	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	98	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	101
Hud. R. 7s. conv. 1867	98	N. J. Central 1st M.	101
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101	N. J. Central 2d M.	101⅛
Harlem 3d mort. '68	99	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	94
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	110⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	85
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d M.	93⅛	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	90⅛
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	97	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	72
Pac. R. 7's guart'd by Mo	95	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	99
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. 1875	107	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	99
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Chi. & Alton Income	90⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	82	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	80
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	76	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	85
Chi. & N. West. S. F.	94	Joliet & Chic. 1st M.	100
Chi. & N. W. In't B.	92	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $566,000; Gold Notes, $63,000; Total receipts, $1,990,000 42; Payments, $1,049,332 47; Balance, $112,235,056 24.

A bill has passed the Senate of Virginia, designed "the better to provide for the inspection of flour." It requires all flour from abroad brought into Virginia to be revised and reinspected before it is offered for sale. It also imposes a fine of $5 per barrel for violations of the law.

The Boston *Daily Advertiser* recently published the following detailed statement of the values of imports and exports at the port of Boston for 1866, as compared with the two previous years. The report has been compiled from an official source, and has been delayed to enable it to include the December statement and present the report complete:

IMPORTS.

The total value of imports for 1866 amounts to $47,923,940; for 1865, $29,439,617, and for 1864, $31,615,096. The imports for 1866 show an increase in value of $18,484,323 over 1865. The detailed statement of imports is as follows:

Dutiable—Entered for Consumption.

	1866.	1865.	1864.
January	$1,107,517	$481,026	$1,261,249
February	2,437,706	533,098	1,379,756
March	2,146,181	819,233	2,482,738
April	1,752,957	689,182	2,782,257
May	2,065,533	960,139	1,673,272
June	1,491,240	688,292	972,741
July	1,868,257	1,065,027	560,713
August	2,162,670	1,782,668	873,727
September	2,166,208	2,036,329	673,266
October	2,193,749	1,492,714	547,591
November	1,638,785	2,613,448	470,755
December	1,383,306	1,530,077	398,852
Total	$22,414,109	$14,690,633	$13,776,917

Dutiable—Warehoused.

	1866.	1865.	1864.
January	$807,705	$464,327	$326,360
February	1,366,424	683,440	362,632
March	1,909,460	286,322	696,066
April	2,640,573	918,513	840,918
May	2,612,146	831,215	1,710,705
June	2,219,512	1,223,272	1,888,763
July	1,722,424	1,033,838	1,875,483
August	1,952,852	854,011	1,885,565
September	1,439,958	978,743	1,391,636
October	1,271,576	646,940	1,047,316
November	1,278,017	1,082,797	1,532,240
December	1,721,877	975,279	493,136
Total	$20,932,524	$9,978,697	$14,051,860

Free—Exclusive of Specie and Bullion.

	1866.	1865.	1864.
January	$313,631	$237,266	$123,848
February	245,205	172,060	108,213
March	348,508	365,066	272,805
April	370,908	229,979	526,653
May	306,140	307,877	226,430
June	284,012	286,458	352,502
July	239,198	369,236	308,030
August	436,188	566,903	429,649
September	175,482	542,281	378,034
October	221,452	496,172	372,272
November	184,483	745,215	362,828
December	158,159	355,804	215,222
Total	$3,283,366	$4,674,317	$3,676,486

Specie and Bullion.

	1866.	1865.	1864.
January		$7,034	$356
February	$10,424	23,873	16,800
March	3,770	20,183	4,675
April	28,501	12,961	13,933
May	7,389		12,076
June	3,535	14,412	2,155
July	5,110	19,172	8,316
August			
September	873,196	558	25,339
October	105,611		13,174
November	256,407	443	11,795
December		4,338	1,253
Total	$1,293,943	$102,973	$109,838

Total Imports.

	1866.	1865.	1864.
January	$2,228,853	$1,192,653	$1,711,773
February	4,059,759	1,412,471	1,867,001
March	4,407,919	1,490,803	3,156,284
April	4,792,939	1,850,635	4,163,761
May	4,991,208	2,090,231	3,622,483
June	3,998,297	2,212,431	3,216,160
July	3,834,989	2,487,273	2,752,542
August	4,551,710	3,192,982	3,188,941
September	4,644,844	3,557,911	2,468,275
October	3,792,388	2,635,826	1,980,393
November	3,357,692	4,441,903	2,378,618
December	3,263,342	2,865,498	1,108,464
Total	$47,923,940	$29,439,617	$31,615,096

EXPORTS.

The total value of exports for 1866 amounts to $21,305,531; for 1865, $16,530,328; and for 1864, $20,417,710. The exports for 1866 show an increase of $4,775,203. The imports are given at their foreign cost in gold. The exports are reckoned at their currency value here. The imports of specie for 1866 amount to $1,293,943, and the exports of specie for the same time to $3,789,799. The detailed statement of exports is as follows:

Domestic Merchandise.

	1866.	1865.	1864.
January	$1,360,923	$1,750,302	$1,333,653
February	1,193,581	1,291,044	988,275
March	1,648,549	1,472,929	1,131,530
April	1,349,102	926,246	1,296,892
May	1,670,720	1,100,481	1,461,391
June	774,685	778,103	1,400,687
July	1,054,858	680,150	1,447,393
August	1,229,764	1,075,527	1,932,173
September	1,915,613	958,903	1,788,655
October	1,601,863	1,152,741	1,774,686
November	1,459,839	1,362,750	1,791,384
December	809,536	1,175,669	1,618,774
Total	$16,069,024	$13,675,245	$17,968,490

Foreign Merchandise—Dutiable.

	1866.	1865.	1864.
January	$48,180	$112,302	$99,332
February	74,723	62,890	26,666
March	29,415	113,339	61,477
April	69,689	92,805	129,874
May	98,093	82,929	64,999
June	43,706	21,491	71,429
July	118,592	94,808	406,050
August	52,455	61,505	407,424
September	90,954	468,855	116,329
October	156,209	50,778	61,526
November	99,377	53,639	67,509
December	231,260	43,759	55,810
Total	$1,112,653	$1,259,100	$1,568,425

Foreign Merchandise—Free.

	1866.	1865.	1864.
January	$9,690	$15,272	$20,398
February	10,964	57,348	9,291
March	8,350	18,381	15,763
April	16,506	8,257	11,500
May	16,995	34,994	22,791
June	13,751	4,757	14,850
July	26,920	30,978	62,124
August	——	7,315	121,802
September	19,323	3,604	10,298
October	1,401	6,094	74,802
November	5,479	9,023	14,152
December	4,293	8,324	62,265
Total	$133,672	$204,347	$440,036

Specie and Bullion.

	1866.	1865.	1864.
January	$9,740	$114,096	——
February	2,000	156,355	2,000
March	——	——	84,261
April	62,000	22,350	80,538
May	1,939,000	520,997	9,300
June	1,539,000	488,800	——
July	218,487	——	59,370
August	19,572	——	18,210
September	——	——	——
October	——	——	54,045
November	——	86,177	40,800
December	——	3,662	92,237
Total	$3,789,799	$1,392,437	$440,761

Total Exports.

	1866.	1865.	1864.
January	$1,428,533	$1,991,971	$1,453,383
February	1,281,268	1,567,637	1,026,232
March	1,686,314	1,604,649	1,293,031
April	1,697,297	1,049,658	1,518,799
May	3,724,808	1,738,601	1,561,481
June	2,371,525	1,293,151	2,486,966
July	1,418,857	806,936	1,974,937
August	1,301,791	1,144,747	1,479,609
September	2,025,890	1,381,362	1,915,282
October	1,759,473	1,209,613	1,965,059
November	1,564,686	1,511,589	1,913,845
December	1,045,089	1,231,414	1,829,086
Total	$21,305,531	$16,530,328	$20,417,710

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

The value of merchandise withdrawn from warehouse for consumption in 1866 was $16,463,420, and the amount entered for consumption was $22,414,109, which shows the value of merchandise thrown upon the market, exclusive of free goods, to have been $38,877,529, or an increase of $11,696,059 over that of 1865. The following gives a detailed statement of the value of merchandise withdrawn from warehouse for consumption:

Merchandise Withdrawn from Warehouse for Consumption.

	1866.	1865.	1864.
January	$972,855	$1,157,397	$625,182
February	910,486	700,506	541,347
March	905,191	874,920	890,766
April	1,546,430	1,083,382	1,473,130
May	1,563,963	1,402,403	157,454
June	1,575,080	1,102,065	235,317
July	2,180,773	1,095,904	659,001
August	1,562,448	1,500,156	887,946
September	1,487,552	1,303,347	826,165
October	1,401,577	877,722	939,419
November	1,379,133	718,441	1,012,230
December	977,932	614,594	1,173,113
Total	$16,463,420	$12,490,837	$9,421,070

The following table shows the number of tons of Anthracite, and Semi-Anthracite and Bituminous coal which has been moved from the coal regions of Pennsylvania to the seaboard since the opening of the trade in 1820:

Years.	Anthracite.	Semi-Anthracite and Bituminous.	Grand Total.
1820–1829	359,190	273,568	636,903
1830–1839	5,261,197	954,166	6,015,443
1840–1849	19,373,429	1,744,460	21,109,575
1850–1859	56,954,864	9,467,468	66,169,401
1860	8,143,938	1,485,517	9,629,455
1861	7,621,354	1,359,292	8,980,646
1862	7,499,553	1,359,716	9,015,504
1863	9,427,619	1,826,299	11,580,356
1864	9,998,046	1,749,142	11,747,984
1865	9,490,535	2,068,538	11,559,073
1866	12,399,547	2,338,316	14,738,063
Totals, 1820–66	146,624,457	24,967,122	171,591,589

An examination of the figures will show that the amount transported last year was an increase on that of 1860 of fully 50 ₩ cent., and that it was about two-thirds of the entire amount transported from 1840 to 1849.

In November the Tobacco year begins in Louisville, and the following table shows the number of hogsheads sold since the opening of the present season:

	Sales in November.	Sales in December.	Sales in January.	Sales in Feb'ry.
Pickett house	600	471	[illegible]	886
Ninth-street house	433	311	340	723
Boone house	309	365	167	472
Louisville house	344	269	298	411
Total hhds	1,686	1,316	1,040	2,522

The great value of the trade will be seen by the following exhibit:

	No. Hhds. Sold.	Amount.
Pickett house	886	$73,774 96
Ninth-street house	723	60,555 07
Boone house	472	37,770 09
Louisville House	440	44,432 45
Totals	2,522	$216,532 57

The following is a comparative statement of the receipts of Flour and Grain at Toledo, from 1861 to 1866 inclusive:

Year.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
1866	784,207	1,812,890	4,439,908
1865	1,028,153	4,731,803	613,666
1864	1,052,474	7,237,093	1,041,160
1863	1,126,269	6,194,130	1,765,096
1862	1,506,892	9,827,629	3,313,709
1861	1,483,389	6,277,407	5,312,048

Year.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
1866	1,218,279	102,850	340,864
1865	845,001	78,228	448,637
1864	454,254	34,435	74,391
1863	733,796	24,529	37,068
1862	234,759	44,068	63,338
1861	41,418	31,198	12,654

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1867.

The special attention of Collectors is directed to the pamphlet "Series 2, No. 11," being a "Manual for Inspectors and Gaugers, containing directions for the use of hydrometers and gauging instruments, and rules and regulations for inspecting and gauging," just issued by this Office.

It will be seen that the Secretary of the Treasury has adopted a new hydrometer and accompanying manual, containing correction tables, &c., and has directed the use of the caliper and head-rod system of gauging, in order to insure a correct and uniform system of inspecting and gauging in the United States.

To introduce this system the Secretary has appointed as Special Agents of the Treasury three experienced inspectors and gaugers, Messrs. GEO. W. GUYST, of Cincinnati, JUSTIN H. OLDS, of Peoria, and WM. T. PRIME, of Baltimore, who will act under the instructions of the Commissioner in this matter. These gentlemen will immediately commence the visitation of the several districts assigned to them respectively, for the purpose of instructing the general inspectors of spirits and inspectors of coal oil in the use of the instruments prescribed by the Secretary, and every collector is expected to facilitate their labors as far as possible.

The new hydrometers will, at present, be furnished at the expense of the Government, only to general inspectors, and to none of that class except such as are actually engaged in the performance of their duties. Each collector will be charged with the hydrometers sent to him, and he must take a receipt from each inspector to whom a set is delivered, with an agreement to return the same, with the box and cup, to the collector of the district, in as good condition as when received, whenever he shall cease to act as inspector. Each inspector will be required to supply breakages at his own expense.

In districts wherein there are several distilleries at such distances from each other that they cannot be conveniently visited by a general inspector, and where from the necessity of the case, the spirits are inspected on coming out of the bonded warehouse by the distillery inspectors, special arrangements will be made with the Collector by correspondence, for supplying them with hydrometers.

With the foregoing exception, distillery inspectors will not be supplied with the new hydrometers at the expense of the Government, but arrangements will be made by which distillers or others can purchase them from the manufacturer after they have been duly tested by a Government officer.

The "Manual for Inspectors," containing correction tables, &c., will be sent to Collectors for general inspectors, and must be treated as public property, and be receipted for by them as in the case of the hydrometers.

If distillery inspectors are continued, as under the present law, they will also be furnished with the "Manual" on the same conditions as general inspectors.

A few copies of this "Manual" will be mailed to each Collector immediately, and additional copies will be sent, when absolutely needed, on receiving requests for the same.

The pamphlet, "Series 2, No. 11," being the "Manual" issued by this office, may be distributed freely, and *must* be put in the hands of every acting Government inspector and gauger.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1867.

SIR: Your letter of Oct. 5, inclosing a letter from A. CHABOT, Esq., in relation to water and drain pipes, has been received.

It appears from the statement made in your letter that the pipes in question are made by running wet cement in a circular open space between casings of iron; that when the cement becomes hard the casings are removed, and nothing but a cement pipe remains, but when such pipe is intended to be used as a water-pipe, subject to strong pressure, the outside iron casing is not removed, but remains as a part of the pipe, giving it additional and necessary strength to withstand pressure from within, and that heavy contracts are being made on the part of water companies for the manufacture of such pipe.

You wish to know whether the *use* to which pipes are put determine their liability to tax, and if not, whether *all* pipes which can be used for draining, though generally used for other purposes, are exempt from tax; whether there is anything peculiar to drain and sewer pipes that distinguishes them from ordinary pipe, and whether water-pipe made of iron and cement is taxable.

In answer, I have to say that under the present Excise Law drain and sewer pipes are exempt from tax. Earthen and stone water-pipes are also exempt, but there is no provision of law for exempting water-pipes composed of cement and iron.

The general use to which a particular kind of pipe is put may determine its liability to tax or exemption therefrom. In the manufacture of pipe, however, regard is generally had to the use for which it is intended. Water, gas and steam pipes are made with reference to withstanding pressure from within, and the joints are made to be water-tight, or nearly so, while drain-pipe is not made to withstand pressure from within so much as from without, and the joints are not ordinarily made with regard to a water-tight fit. Water-pipe (other than earthen or stone) and gas and steam pipes, when made and sold, are taxable, though they may be subsequently used for draining purposes.

Water-pipe made entirely from cement is exempt from tax, under the provision exempting "earthern and stone water-pipes," but water-pipes made of cement and iron, as stated in your letter, not being specially provided for, are taxable at the rate of five per cent. *ad valorem*, under the general provision of section 94. Very respectfully,

T. HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

To L. C. GUNN, Esq., Assessor First District, San Francisco, Cal.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1867.

SIR: It has come to the knowledge of this office that many of the National Banks pay the local taxes (State and municipal) assessed upon their shares, deducting the amount so paid from their earnings, thus reducing the amount subject to tax of five per cent. under sections 120 and 121 of the Internal Revenue Act, June 30, 1866.

The decision of the Supreme Court is to the effect that said taxes may be imposed upon the shares of National Banks, as being the personal property of the shareholders, and they cannot, therefore, be deducted by the bank as an expense of the bank, as if the taxes were assessed upon the corporation.

Assessors will instruct the banks that taxes paid for the shareholders cannot be deducted in ascertaining the amount of net gains.

It also appears that some National Banks withhold from their returns of dividends and surplus profits the amounts carried to surplus fund, as required by the "National Currency Act."

This is erroneous, as the law requires the tax to be paid upon the entire net earnings, including amounts paid stockholders, and "all undistributed sums, or sums made or added during the year to their surplus or contingent funds." (See sections 120 and 121 aforesaid.)

This tax upon the additions to the surplus should not be confounded with that once required to be paid upon surplus as a part of the bank's capital, it being a tax upon the profits of the business, without regard to the disposition made of the same.

(Signed,) THOMAS HARLAND,
Deputy Commissioner.

FINANCIAL

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED 15 YEARS.
Insurance, City Railroad, Gaslight, Bank, Telegraph, Express, Manufacturing and Mining Stocks receive special attention, and some on hand for sale, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. dividends, at low rates for investments.

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BANKERS,
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DEALERS IN
EXCHANGE, MONEY, LAND WARRANTS, &c.,
Corner of Camp and Common sts.,
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Refer to G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
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NOTICE TO PARTIES GOING ABROAD.
English, French, German, Spanish and American Gold and Government Securities always on hand and for sale in sums to suit. Also, Drafts in sums of $5 and upward on all the principal cities and towns of Europe.
DE JONGE & CO.,
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Two doors above Wall-st.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 21, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of Board of Directors, for the ensuing year, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books will be closed on March 2, at 2 P. M., and reopen 21st.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 170 WEST 30TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 5, 1867.
IN COMPLIANCE WITH A RESOLUTION of the Board of Directors, the stock transfer-books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 8th inst., and remain closed until the morning of the 1st day of April next.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 153 BOWERY, CORNER OF BROOME-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 12th day of March inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.
NO. 145 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 9, 1867.
THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO anticipate payment of its bonds maturing on the first of May next, at a reasonable discount for the unexpired time.
O. H. PALMER, Treasurer.

ENNISKILLEN PETROLEUM AND REFINERY CO.,
OFFICE NO. 48 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1867.
THE STOCKHOLDERS IN THIS COMPANY will meet on TUESDAY, March 12, 1867, at 2 P. M. By order of the Board of Trustees,
JAMES S. WHITE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREENWOOD CEMETERY,
NO. 3 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 5, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT owners of this institution to receive the report of the Trustees for the year 1866, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 13th March inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the NEW-YORK AND EL DORADO MINING COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY, March 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Company, No. 106 Broadway. GEO. H. MUNROE, Secretary.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company 1st mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, 50 years to run, interest payable May and November. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

PEORIA BUREAU VALLEY STOCK FOR sale by PRINCE & DAUCHY, No. 44 Broad-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEWARK, March 5, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., payable in stock, free from Government tax, on and after the 20th inst. Transfer-books will be closed until the 21st inst.
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
3d-av. corner 26th-st.
Six per cent. paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax.
Deposits now draw from April 1.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of FOX BROTHERS, pie bakers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
HENRY F. FOX.
AUSTIN E. FOX.
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1867.
The business will be continued at the same place by HENRY F. FOX.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 12th day of March, 1867, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1867:
Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors, each for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Parts 1 and 3.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors, each for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors, each for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.
One panel of 150 Petit Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.
One panel of 33 Grand Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.
WM. C. CONNOR, Clerk.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE Board of Councilmen, to whom was referred resolutions proposing to annul the grants to the United States Government of privileges in the Park for a Post-office site, and on the Battery for a barge office, will meet on MONDAY, March 11, at 2 o'clock, in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen, Room No. 16 City Hall.
All persons desiring to be heard on the subject are requested to attend.
Any documentary evidence which it may be thought desirable to submit, may be left with the Clerk of the Board before the hour of meeting.
JOHN S. GILMORE,
WILLIAM LAMB,
JOHN HART,
Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."
THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.
For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.
A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage.
A. MORTON.

THE ONLY SURE MEANS OF GETTING out of a burning building with perfect safety, is by using the new fire escape now on exhibition at No. 161 Broadway. Great chances for capitalists or manufacturers, to invest. KENYON & CO.

MEDICAL.

$1.—DR. BARNARD'S FRENCH INJECTION cures the worst cases of gonorrhoea and gleet without using noxious drugs, copaiba, cubebs, &c., or consulting a physician, in less time than any other. A safe, speedy and sure cure guaranteed where all other remedies fail. Sold by druggists. Depots: No. 594 Broadway, Helmbold's; No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand; No. 323 Bowery, No. 205 William-st., Nos. 103 and 157 Greenwich-st., No. 198 Spring-st., No. 165 Rivington-st., No. 16 Avenue A, No. 265 2d-av., Nos. 193 and 355 3d-av., No. 58 6th-av., No. 344 7th-av. Brooklyn: No. 256 Atlantic-st., No. 472 Columbia-st. Williamsburgh: No. 167 Grand-st. Newark: No. 28 William-st. Philadelphia: Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Third and Brown sts.; No. 266 Girard-av.

MME. WALLACK, PROFESSOR OF Midwifery and Electrician Doctress, guarantees immediate relief to ladies requiring medical or surgical treatment. Try her infallible French FEMALE TONIC; safe and healthy; price $5. Can be seen in the forenoon at No. 26 South 6th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; in the afternoon at No. 81 West Houston-st., New-York.

THOUSANDS THAT WERE CONSIDERED irretrievably lost and beyond recovery, have been speedily and effectually cured by Dr. LEWIS' skillful and unerring mode of treatment. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP IS THE only remedy that will root out poisonous virus of a certain disease: all others dry it in the blood. No. 3 Division-street. Price $3, with a book of 60 pages.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated. $5 per vial. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

LADIES, IF YOU REQUIRE A RELIABLE remedy to restore you, or valuable medical or surgical treatment, consult Dr. DURANT. No. 7 Beach-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 134 WEST 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., a three-story brick house with basement and sub-cellar; in perfect order with all the modern improvements; the carpets and furniture, which are nearly new, will be sold with the house if desired. Apply to the owner on the premises from 9 to 10 A. M. or 5 to 9 P. M.

AUCTION SALE OF SINGLE AND DOUBLE lots, ready for building, on 115th-st., near Avenue A, 1st-av. and 122d-st., 134th-st., rear of 5th-av., and southwest corners of 11th-av. and 58th-st., and 1st-av. and 122d-st.; will be sold by MULLER & WILKINS, at No. 111 Broadway, on March 12, at noon. Terms easy; maps at No. 7 Pine-st.

$12,000.—FOR SALE—THREE-STORY brown-stone house, high stoop, 20x45x90, all modern improvements, and in first-rate order; east side 2d-av., ("Hanson-place,") between 124th and 125th sts.; delightful neighborhood and of easy access by railroad and steamboats. Apply to HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

A NICE SMALL BROWN-STONE HIGH-stoop house for sale, No. 82 East 27th-st; four-story and basement; all improvements and in good order; nearly new; first house west of Lexington-av. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT THE FURniture, a first-class four-story house, 24 feet wide, in 28th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in perfect order. Immediate possession. Price $56,000 furnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

37TH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.—FIRST-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, perfect order, for sale, or exchange for nice residence; Orange or Hudson River preferred. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—A genteel three-story modern brick house and lot; house genteelly furnished throughout; situated on the highest ground in the City; price $10,500. Apply at No. 202 East 41st-st., East River.

FOR SALE—THE NEW BROWN-STONE FIRST-class four-story high-stoop house, with extension and lot, No. 57 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., finished in splendid style, with rosewood doors, &c.; also No. 55, next door. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house, four stories and extension, 25x100, No. 8 Van Vorst-square, (No. 267 York-st.,) Jersey City; on high ground, opposite a beautiful park; sold at a bargain. Apply as above.

ON WEST 16TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., $34,500, extra size house, with possession; four-story, brown-stone.
G. W. SIMMONS, JR., No. 96 Broadway.

MURRAY HILL, BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—A superior four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 30x65x100; the elegant furniture if desired. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A VALUABLE LEASE OF FIRST-CLASS store, for term of years, located on Canal-st., near Broadway, for sale by JOHNSON, MILLER & HALL, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 25 LOTS, 300 FEET, ON Avenue A, extending from corner of 54th-st., north, and 200 feet water front on East River; terms liberal. Apply at the office of French's Hotel.

FOR SALE—A TWO-AND-A-HALF-STORY house, with all the modern improvements and in complete order; lot 20x70. Apply on the premises, No. 258 West 19th-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL NEAT THREE-STORY brick house, high-stoop, nearly new, in 78th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Price $7,000; a decided bargain. Inquire of GEO. R. DUTTON, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS HIGH-STOOP house, No. 154 West 49th-st., in perfect order; possession in April. Apply on the premises.

ON 32D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—FOR SALE or to let elegantly furnished house; $50,000; $500 per month. G. W. SIMONS, Jr. No. 96 Broadway.

LEASE ON BROADWAY—SECOND FLOOR of No. 163, having four years to run, for sale cheap, with immediate possession. Terms and particulars at G. P. BERGEN'S, No. 33 Beekman-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ONE OF THE elegant block of brown-stone front houses, three-story, basement and cellar, southeast corner Willoughby and Carlton avs.; House 21.6 by 45 feet; lot 100; all modern improvements; convenient to De Kalb and Myrtle avs. car routes; price $15,500; part on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, to THOMAS FAGAN.

BROOKLYN, E. D.—FOR SALE CHEAP, IF applied for immediately, the neat three-story brick house, with front and back basement and sub-cellar, No. 3 2d-st., near Broadway; possession the 1st of May. Inquire of HUGHES & GREEN, Real Estate Agents, corner of Grand and 5th sts., Williamsburgh.

FACTORY PROPERTY IN SOUTH BROOKLYN FOR SALE—Location Summit-st., near Hamilton-av.; four lots, 25x100 each; brick building, 50x100, with wings; machinery, complete for manufacturing tobacco, to be sold with or without buildings and lots. Apply to HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

A NEAT COTTAGE, NINE ROOMS, FINE fruits, shrubbery, &c., at East New-York, for sale, handy to cars—a cheap property. Apply to G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New-Chambers-st.

AT AUCTION—MARCH 13, A LARGE BRICK factory, with machinery, &c., near Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at the Exchange Salesroom.

TO LET—TWO BRICK HOUSES IN CLINTON-av., north of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; all modern improvements. Inquire of Mr. EVARTS, New-York Life Insurance Company, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET.
With steam power, two large well-lighted and airy rooms; size 22x38 and 25x80 feet; suitable for light work. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, on the premises, corner Fulton and Pineapple-sts., Brooklyn.

TO LET—AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., FROM THE 15th May to the 14th September, 1867, a cottage newly built and furnished with every regard to comfort and convenience; kitchen-garden, flower-garden, three-stall stable, and the use of two cows; bathing-houses on the shore, and every inducement that a sea-side residence can offer. Apply to Mr. J. W. MORRIS, Long Branch, or to Mr. MOSS, at the box-office of Wallack's Theatre.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT CHILdren, and who remain in town during the Summer, wish to rent a second floor, furnished, to gentlemen; there are four rooms, which will be let together or separately, without board; reference exchanged. Apply at No. 4 9th-st.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE in West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., completely and nicely furnished with everything except linen and plate, will be let for one year from May 1 to a responsible private family; price $6,000. Address Box No. 2,719 Post-office.

$700 PER YEAR WILL RENT THE upper part of a brown-stone house, in the best of order; to none but a couple, and without a servant; containing six rooms, in West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Further particulars at No. 121 West 45th-st., between 9 and 12 A. M. and 6 and 8 P. M. for one week.

STORE TO LET, ON SECOND FLOOR AT No. 573 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel; a splendid location for any first-class business. Also rooms on fourth floor for business purposes. Inquire of C. C. RICHMOND, No. 506 Broadway, top floor, or in Hat Store, No. 571 Broadway.

HOUSE AND 37 1-2 ACRES OF LAND TO LET—At New-Utrecht, on the road leading to Bay Ridge, at the top of Floss Pond Hill, and one hour from New-York City. Rent $500. Apply to IRA O. MILLER, No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A handsome four-story house, 25 feet front, in West 34th-st. near 5th-av., will be rented for one year to a thoroughly responsible party; small family. Address W., Box No. 59 Post-office.

$2,000 PER YEAR WILL RENT THE FURnished house, No. 252 West 43d-st., to a small private and responsible party. The house is in the best condition, and frescoed. Apply on the premises, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

OFFICES TO LET—SEVERAL VERY DEsirable offices to let, in the new building corner of Water and Pine sts. Inquire of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO., on the premises.

TO LET—A ROOM ON BROADWAY, SECOND floor, 20x65, suitable for an insurance office; possession immediately if required. Inquire at the office of the American Bank Note Company, No. 142 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 204 FRONT-ST., WITH STEAM power; also four fine lofts on Fulton-st. with steam power. Inquire of WM. H. GOODWIN & CO., No. 207 Water-st.

TO LET—FIRST LOFT NO. 57 FULTON-ST.; well lighted, easy of access, and good business location. Apply on premises or at No. 45 Fulton-st.

TO LEASE—THE PROPERTY SITUATE ON southeast corner of 5th-av. and 15th-st. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP house, No. 41 East 29th-st. Apply on the premises.

TO LEASE—50x100 FEET ON UNION-SQUARE. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—PART OF THE OFFICE NO. 8, NO. Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ANY PERSON HAVING A FURNISHED house to rent from September next, in New-York, Brooklyn, or vicinity, wishing to secure careful occupants, to whom this certainty would be more of an object than a high rent, would be sure to find such tenants in a gentleman and wife, without children, who are looking for such accommodations. Address J. W. B., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH three or four rooms on second floor with a good family, between Broadway and 2d-av., below 25th-st.; rent moderate. Address H. B., Box No. 2,394 New-York Post-office, stating terms, location, &c.

WANTED—MAY 1, A GOOD HOUSE, PARTLY furnished, in a desirable location, by a small respectable family, who will board the owner for rent; references satisfactory. Address RESPONSIBLE, one week, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—BY A FAMILY CONsisting of only three persons, a small house unfurnished, or only partially so, in a good situation in the upper part of the City at a moderate rent. Address JOHN ROGERS, No. 212 5th-av.

ROOM WANTED—ON GROUND FLOOR, 22 by 50 feet, and 16 feet high, south of City Hall. Address Box No. 2,626 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ARRANGEMENTS CAN NOW be made for a few select first-class boarders from 1st of May next; house located in the most respectable part of Jersey City, with all the modern improvements. Address HOFFMAN, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET IN A private house, no other lodgers, No. 51 Broome-st. Price $2 50 per week.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE, CLARENCE COUPE AND harness; the horse stands 16 hands high; is in first-rate condition; very stylish and gentle in harness; the coupe is one of Miner & Stevens' best make, and can be arranged for single or double harness; they will be sold at a great sacrifice, as the present owner is going to Europe. Can be seen from 9 to 11 A. M. at Leonard's Stables, 8th-av., between 13th and 14th sts. Ask for LAWRENCE.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, SITUATED at Powerville, Morris County, N. J., one mile from the flourishing town of Boonton, consisting of rolling mill, forge, flouring mill, all now in operation; blacksmith-shop and nine dwelling-houses, hotel and other buildings in connection with the works, and 45 acres of land; the whole being a part of the estate of the late Thomas C. Willis, deceased. The property is very advantageously situated with regard to markets, &c., being directly on the line of the Morris Canal, and one mile from a depot now being built on the Morris and Essex Railroad, and within thirty miles of New-York. Will be sold cheap to close the estate. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York, or C. C. WILLIS, on the premises.

DESIRABLE STONE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—Location good; surroundings romantic and beautiful; convenient to depot, the different churches and to good schools; house 33 by 38 feet; two stories, eight rooms, well arranged, with a large hall; wing two stories, five rooms, a furnace, gas, and a good stream of water from a never-failing spring, with about 1¾ acres of land, barn, carriage-house and other outbuildings, that are convenient to the place. Several acres of meadow land may be purchased with the residence if required. Address Box No. 84 Great Barrington, Mass.

A COUNTRY SEAT OF EIGHTEEN ACRES FOR SALE—On the Kingsbridge-road, 1¼ miles south of Yonkers; house in good order, containing seventeen rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water and furnace; convenient carriage-house, stables, &c.; a never-failing supply of spring and cistern water; fine garden, well stocked with choice fruit, and a good orchard in full bearing; location high, commanding an extensive view, and well shaded with forest trees; perfectly healthy and free from mosquitoes. Address OAKLAWN, Box No. 19, Yonkers P. O.

MILK AND FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—At Bedford, Westchester County, containing about 95 acres, (13 are in apples, pears, &c., four in blackberries, (and one in grapes;) a good dwelling-house and several outbuildings on the place; it is some three miles from Bedford Station, and one mile from the village; price $13,000. Address W. R. F., Box No. 1,951 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND pleasantly-located place within an hour's ride of the City. House contains ten rooms and grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BRIDGEPORT, CONN., TWO elegant new three-story high-stoop brick houses; gas, water, &c.; three minutes' walk from the depot; two hours from New-York; terms easy. Apply to JOHN S. BENHAM, Bridgeport, or to H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ON THE HUDson, 25 miles from New-York, a large house, 22 rooms, barn, carriage house and stable; beautiful grounds, shade and fruit trees; everything in perfect order; near the depot; terms easy. Apply to J. A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, THE RESIdence of the late Capt. Josiah Le Count, situated on the Pelham road, and running down to the water; good house; three acres, all laid out and filled with fruit. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, 7 Pine-st., Room 8; 12 to 3.

FOR SALE FURNISHED—A LARGE HOUSE and barn with two acres of land; house built last Summer; one hour from New-York by railroad. Apply this week in the trunk-store corner of 14th-st and 6th-av.

STATEN ISLAND, BARD-AV., SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR.—For sale cheap large modern house, handsome grounds, five minutes from landing.
G. W. SIMMONS, No. 96 Broadway.

DRY GOODS

NEW CARPETS FOR SPRING TRADE
AT
REDUCED PRICES,
as follows:
AXMINSTER,
WILTON,
VELVET,
BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY and
INGRAIN.
OIL-CLOTHS, MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, (all widths,)
BORDERED DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATS, &c.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 173 Canal-st.,
Through to No. 31 Howard-st.

THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
A large assortment of Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets.
GOOD STYLES AND GOOD QUALITY.
For sale at retail.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 373 Canal-st.,
Between Broadway and Elm-st.

NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS,
Including the very latest Spring styles.
RICH SILKS, GRENADINES,
IRISH POPLINS, BAREGES,
FRENCH POPLINS, CAMBRICS, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, cor. Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SPRING SHAWLS, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, CLOAKINGS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.
A full assortment
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, cor. Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NOVELTIES FOR SPRING.
In the ladies' and juvenile furnishing department:
BREAKFAST ROBES, CHILDREN'S DRESSES,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, INFANTS' WARDROBES,
UNDER CLOTHING, BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX,
CORSETS, CHILDREN'S HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.,
Ready made and made to order.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, cor. Grand-st.;
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OPEN, MONDAY, MARCH 11,
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF SPRING STYLES
of Paris and New-York made
CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUINES, &c.,
in Silk and Cloth.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MARCH 11,
a choice assortment of
SPRING SILKS, JACONETS, BAREGES, &c.,
and will largely replenish all their
POPULAR STOCKS OF DRESS GOODS,
at 25c., 30c., 50c., 75c. and $1 per yard and upward.
Broadway and 10th-st.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S
NEW STORE,
Broadway, corner of 12th-st.
CORSETS A SPECIALTY.
SPRING GOODS JUST RECEIVED.
Ladies, before making new dresses, should procure a pair of Mrs. Gaynor's celebrated Paris Corsets, the most
ELEGANT SHAPES EVER IMPORTED.
SKIRTS! SKIRTS!
Latest Paris Fashions, including the favorite Train Attachment—is adapted for skirts of all sizes.
Full-dress Over-skirts with Trains, Walking-skirts, &c., &c.
ALL AT VERY LOW PRICES.
SKIRTS and CORSETS to suit all figures.
N. B.—Mrs. GAYNOR personally attends at this upper store.
No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., and
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.,
Have now open and ready for inspection a large and choice assortment of
CARPETS,
embracing the following, viz.:
AXMINSTER, WILTON, VELVET, BRUSSELS, Tapestry, 3-ply and Ingrain, and Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry and Venetian Stair to match; also, Oil-cloths, Bordered Druggets, English Druggets, Stair Druggets and Oil-cloths, Wilton and Velvet Rugs and Mats, and Brussels, Sheepskin, Cocoa, and Wool Bordered Mats in great variety.

CLOAKS!
MANTLES!
BRODIE'S, No. 300 CANAL-ST.
WHOLESALE STOCK
NOW READY
FOR
INSPECTION.

BARGAINS
In Axminster, Moquette, Wilton, Velvet, Tapestry-Brussels and Brussels Carpets; old English Oil-cloths, Draperies, Lace Curtains, Linens, Damasks and all kinds of Upholstering Goods,
FOR THIS WEEK,
at prices recently reduced.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

CARPET BUYERS WILL SAVE MONEY by making their selection this month from our large stock of Spring patterns. Velvets, $3 to $3 75; good Brussels, $1 65 to $1 90; three-ply, $1 85 to $2 20; ingrains, $1 25 to $1 75. ADAMS & SPENCER, Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

RICH EVENING SILKS, BALL DRESSES, Opera Cloaks, real India and French Camels' Hair Shawls, Brussels' Point Lace, Embroideries, Linen, Cambrick Handkerchiefs, &c., at exceedingly low prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
OF THE
ENTIRE STOCK OF THE MAISON DOREE,
NO. 42 EAST 14TH-ST. (Union-square,)
Consisting of all
THE ELEGANT FURNITURE, SILVER, SILVER AND GOLD PLATE, LINEN, PORCELAIN AND GLASSWARE, DRAPERIES, BRONZES, MIRRORS, CHANDELIERS, CARPETS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
THE ENTIRE EXTENSIVE AND MOST VALUABLE STOCK OF WINES AND LIQUORS,
Imported expressly for this house, of the most rare and choice description.
ALSO,
PRESERVES, FRUITS AND STORES.
TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE,
on the premises, on TUESDAY, 19th; WEDNESDAY, 20th; THURSDAY, 21st; FRIDAY, 22d, and SATURDAY, 23d of March, at 10½ o'clock each day.
FULL PARTICULARS HEREAFTER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, 13th, and THURSDAY, 14th of March, at 10½ o'clock A. M. each day, the entire furniture contained in the two houses Nos. 18 and 20 West 9th-st., consisting of a large and general assortment of furniture, viz.: Rosewood parlor suites covered in silk, brocatelle, reps, &c.; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, lace and reps window curtains, a valuable R. W. Steinway pianoforte, oval, pier and mantel mirrors, a large assortment of bedroom furniture, in rosewood, black walnut and mahogany, wardrobes, dressing-bureaus, bedsteads, first-class hair mattresses, bedding, &c., oil paintings, engravings and other articles, a superb Monell range, valuable mangle, china and glass ware, plated ware and other furniture, particulars of which will be found in catalogue.
The owner leaving for Europe.

AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE.
J. F. PIERCE, Esq., REFEREE.
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, HAGGERTY & PHELPS will sell on TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1867, at the Exchange Salesrooms, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the valuable
STORE PROPERTY,
ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF PECK-SLIP AND FRONT-ST.
known as No. 35 Peck-slip and No. 237 Front-st.
About 50 per cent. may remain on Bond and Mortgage. Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

BY JOHNSON, MILLER & HALL,
AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st., New-York.
City residences, stores and lots, country seats and farms, bought, sold, rented and exchanged, loans negotiated, auction sales of furniture, &c.
MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1867,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
WEST 43D-ST.—Two three-story brick houses and lots on the north side of West 43d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and known as Nos. 41 and 43. No. 41 has high-stoop, under cellar, modern improvements, in good order; No. 43 is 22.6x42, French basement, modern improvements, frescoed throughout, gas fixtures belong to the houses; lots 100.5; 60 per cent. may remain on mortgage.
TUESDAY, March 12,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
Positive sale of ten brick and frame dwelling-houses, in the VIIth, IXth and XIIIth Wards of Brooklyn, and one brick house in Hoboken City. Also, thirty-one valuable building lots in the VIIth and XIXth Wards of Brooklyn.
SOUTH 5TH-ST.—East side, Nos. 168, 182 and 186; three three-story brick houses, each containing ten rooms.
HICKORY-ST.—South side, between Bedford and Franklin avs.; three beautiful two-story and basement frame cottages, built in a superior manner; each house 19x34; each house contains nine rooms, water, gas and heater; good location.
DEKALB-AV.—South side, 75 feet east from Throop-av.: one handsome frame cottage house, with large extension; house built in best manner.
FULTON-AV.—South side, 183 feet 9 inches west of Schenectady-av.: one two-story frame cottage house, 18 feet 9 inches x28 feet, with large two-story extension.
WILLOUGHBY-AV.—North side, between Grand-av. and Ryerson-st.; five lots.
WILLOUGHBY-AV.—South side, opposite the above; three lots.
HEWES-ST.—Between Wythe and Bedford avs.; four lots.
WYTHE-AV.—Between Hewes and Hooper sts.; five lots.
SANDFORD-ST.—Southeast corner of Flushing-av.; one lot.
BALTIC-ST.—West side, between Howard and Saratoga avs.; six lots.
SARATOGA-AV.—West side, between Baltic and Warren sts.; seven lots.
HOBOKEN CITY PROPERTY.
8TH-ST.—No. 42 West side, between Garden and Bloomfield sts.; one two-story basement brick house, with extension; house is built in a superior manner, with Philadelphia brick front and brown-stone trimmings, and contains eleven rooms, with bath-room.
Terms liberal. For maps and particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: ABSOLUTE sale of fifty valuable lots and three dwelling-houses, in the 7th and 19th Wards, Brooklyn.
CLYMER-ST.—125 feet from Kent-av., large dwelling, formerly Remsen Homestead, and two lots.
CLYMER-ST.—Adjoining above, large barn and three lots.
Particular attention is called to the fact that the above lots are in the immediate vicinity of the proposed public docks and basins, and are on what will be the grand avenue between the eastern and western districts of Brooklyn.
ROSS-ST.—Between Broadway and Lee-av., 3 lots.
BROADWAY—Corner Ross-st., 2 lots.
BROADWAY AND KEAP STS.—8 lots.
HEWES-ST.—Between Lee and Marcy avs., 3 splendid lots with party wall.
BEDFORD-AV.—Corner Penn-st., 4 lots.
Bedford-av. during the coming Summer will be paved with Nicholson's pavement, and will be the leading avenue to the Prospect Park.
PENN-ST.—Between Wythe-av. and Kent-av., 4 lots.
PENN-ST.—Between Bedford-av. and Lee-av., 3 lots.
RUTLEDGE-ST.—Between Bedford-av. and Lee-av., 4 lots.
PENN-ST.—Corner Lee-av. with party wall, 5 lots.
RYERSON-ST.—Between Park-av. and Flushing-av., 4 lots.
These lots are only a few blocks from the contemplated public docks and basins.
MARCY-AV.—Northwest corner of Hopkins-st., three two-story frame cottages with brick cellars.
FLUSHING-AV.—75 feet west of Sandford-st., one two-story frame house with brick basement, all built by day's work; house 25x25, containing 11 rooms; lot 25x100; terms liberal.
For maps and particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st.
THURSDAY, MARCH 14,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
Positive sale of 13 brick and frame houses in the City of Brooklyn;
ADAMS-ST.—No. 186½, 3-story, basement and sub-cellar Phila. brick front house, brown-stone trimmings, water, gas, bathroom, water closet, &c. House 20x40x100.
LIVINGSTON-ST.—No. 210, 2-story, basement and sub-cellar frame house, 12.4x38x100, with extension 12.4x8. House contains 8 rooms, bathroom, gas fixtures and water throughout.
MONTROSE-AV.—No. 151, 2-story and basement brick house, 25x38x100. House well built and arranged, fine grapevines in yard.
SECOND-ST.—Nos. 7, 9 and 10, (Lewis-place,) three 3-story, basement and brick houses, 18x30 each, containing gas fixtures and water in basement.
20TH-ST—Bet. 9th and 10th avs., four 2-story basement frame cottages, ½ mile from Prospect Park.
NASSAU-ST.—No. 195, 2-story and extension superior frame house, plastered cellar. House built in best manner; gas, water' portable heater, &c.; 28.9x85.
PARK-AV.—S. S., near Tompkins-av.—Two 2-story basement frame houses, 22.6x32x100, gas and water. In good order. Terms liberal.
Maps and particulars at office of auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.
ON MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 18, AT 7½ o'clock, at the "LEEDS ART GALLERIES," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st., important sale of paintings by order of Mr. H. W. Derby, being the celebrated private collection of pictures formerly belonging to Mr. W. P. Wright, of New-Jersey, and now on view at
H. W. DERBY'S NEW ART ROOMS,
No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's Theatre.
This well-known collection possesses several works of a world-wide reputation, including those of many of
THE MOST CELEBRATED ARTISTS,
both native and foreign, among whom are
ACHENBACH, A., GALLAIT,
BARWELL, HERRING,
BEAUME, LAMBINET,
BEEKER, CARL, ROUSSEAU,
BRETON, TANNEUR,
DIAS, TILTON,
DUVERGER, TROYON,
DELACROIX, ULYSSE,
ETTY, VERBOECKHOVEN,
FRERE, EDOUARD, WEBB,
FLEURY, WOLF.
BIERSTADT, HUNTINGDON,
BROWN, J. G., KENSETT,
BOUGHTON, LANG,
CHURCH, LEUTZE,
CROPSEY, MAY,
DURAND, MIGNOT,
ELLIOTT, MORSE,
GIFFORD, STONE,
GIGNOUX, SUYDAM,
JOHNSON, EASTMAN,
WHITTREDGE, and many others.
These pictures are on Exhibition, as above, until the day of sale.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
THE ENTIRE PROCEEDS
of the Exhibition to be given to the Committee of the
SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF COMMISSION.

ROE H. SMITH, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE AT AUCTION OF A DWELLING-HOUSE AND PLOT OF LAND AT ASTORIA, L. I.—Will be sold at public auction, by order of the County Court of Queens County, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of March, 1867, at 2½ o'clock P. M. at the store of Edwin Mills, in the village of Astoria, L. I.;
The plot of ground, with the dwelling-house thereon, belonging to the estate of Emma C. Vandeventer, deceased, situate on the north side of Franklin-st., 50 feet west of Remsen-st., in the village of Astoria, Queens County, L. I., containing 50 by 150 feet.
For particulars, apply to SAMUEL RIKER, attorney-at-law, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.
THOMAS SULLIVAN,
Special guardian of Augustus Vandeventer and Jacob H. Vandeventer, infants.

UNITED STATES EXCISE SALE.—PUBlic notice is hereby given that the following articles, to wit: 1 marble-top buffet and contents of glassware, 2 office desks, 1 Stearns & Marvin safe, 1 letter-copying press, 12 Japan boxes for papers, 2 pictures, 1 iron wash-stand, bowl, pitcher and slop-jar; 1 tin box and contents of glassware, a lot of loose glassware, 1 picture and 2 maps, surveying apparatus, 100 books and rack, 1 wagon-pole and whiffle-trees, 2 bedsteads, 1 bureau, 3 work-stands, 2 ottomans, 1 whatnot, 1 wash-stand, 2 cases books, 5 barrels and contents of crockery, &c.; 4 cases goods, bedding, &c.; 1 nurse-chair, lot of window-shades, 2 Japan foot-baths, 1 aquarium, 2 pails, 1 waffle-iron, 1 tin pail, 2 wire dish covers, 1 japanned box and contents, 1 lot flower-pots, 1 toilet-tub, 1 small box and contents, 1 lot stair-rods, 1 Japanese umbrella, ¾ barrel and contents, 4 cases and contents, 1 brush broom, 2 earthen jars, 1 engraving, 1 plated ice-pitcher, 1 dish, plated; 1 towel, 9 cut goblets, 1 glass pitcher, 6 glass vases, 1 glass fruit-dish, 3 hats and $19 uncurrent and broken-bank money—have been distrained upon for the non-payment of taxes, and that the same will be sold at public auction, at the auction-room of RICHARD WALTERS, No. 27 East Broadway, New-York City, on the 5th day of March, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
SHERIDAN SHOOK,
Collector Thirty-second District of New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1867.
The above sale is hereby postponed until TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at the same hour and place.
SHERIDAN SHOOK,
Collector Thirty-second District of New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 5, 1867.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE BY THE TRUSTEES OF THE ESTATE OF SALOMON KOHNSTAMM.—Will be sold at public auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following valuable property:
1. All that certain two-story house and lot of land known as Number One Hundred and Thirteen Leonard-street, in the City of New-York; dimensions of lot, 21 feet 3 inches in width by 81 feet in depth.
2. Also that two-story house known as Number One Hundred and Fifteen Leonard-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 21 feet 3 inches in width by 81 feet in depth.
3. Also that two-story frame house and lot known as Number Two Benson-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 23 feet in width by 85 feet in depth—adjacent to said lot Nos. 113 and 115 Leonard-street.
4. Also all that certain house and lot No. 50 Franklin-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 25 feet in width by 100 feet in depth.
5. Also all that certain house and lot No. 52 Franklin-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 25 feet in front by 100 feet in depth.
For terms and particulars apply to WM. H. LUFF, No. 48 Wall-st.
JOSEPH STUART,
EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE,
Trustees of the Estate of Salomon Kohnstamm.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1867.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT MATERIALS.—Clothing Depot, Schuylkill Arsenal, Office of Executive and Inspecting Officer, Philadelphia, March 7, 1867.
Will be sold at auction on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road, on SATURDAY, March 16, 1867—18,091½ lbs. assorted machine and other Threads, all in good condition, of the following makers: Raleigh, Caldwell, Barbour, Hall & Moody, Banbridge, Holden, Marshalls and Stuarts. Samples can be seen and catalogues obtained at the auction store of Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, South 4th-st.; at the Office of Clothing and Equipage, No. 1,139 Girard-st., and at the Schuylkill Arsenal.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEO. H. CROSSMAN, Assistant Quarter-Master General, U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and A. Q. M., Brevet Major, U. S. A.,
Executive and Inspecting Officer.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director.......................MAX MARETZEK
ITALIAN OPERA.
On MONDAY EVENING, March 11, at 8,
Meyerbeer's grand spectacular opera,
THE STAR OF THE NORTH,
which will be produced with new scenery, new and brilliant costumes, properties and appointments, ballet, military bands, &c.
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Miss AMALIA M. HAUCK,
BARAGLI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI,
FLEURY, RICARDI, MULLER, REICHARDT.
THE INCIDENTAL BALLET by KRUGER AND TERESA.
TUESDAY EVENING—LA TRAVIATA.
WEDNESDAY EVENING—FAUST.
THURSDAY—OPERA IN BROOKLYN—DON PASQUALE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY, MARCH 11.
L. F. Harrison.....................Director
Grand performance of Handel's Oratorio of SAMSON,
and positively last appearance in Oratorio in Brooklyn of MME. PAREPA ROSA.
The Oratorio will be performed with the same powerful array of talent as in New-York.
Miss C. V. Hutchings, Contralto; Mr. Geo. Simpson, Tenor; Mr. J. R. Thomas, Basso; Mr. Dietz, Trumpet Soloist; Mr. E. J. Connolly, Pianist; Mr. G. W. Colby, Pianist; Mr. F. L. Ritter, Conductor.
THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
Assisted by members of
THE CECILIAN CHOIR AND
FULL ORCHESTRA.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
RESERVED SEATS FIFTY CENTS EXTRA.
Can now be obtained at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn.

GRAND CONCERT
AT
PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN,
(Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's,)
ON TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 12, 1867,
At 8 o'clock,
BY F. F. MULLER,
The Organist and Musical Director,
assisted by the following distinguished artists:
MISS CLARA LOUISA KELLOGG,
Prima Donna of the Italian Opera.
MLLE. CAMILLA URSO, Violinist.
MR. GEORGE WILLIAM WARREN,
Organist of the Holy Trinity.
Tickets of admission, $1; to be obtained at Swayne's, No. 210, and S. Dyos & Co.'s, No. 248 Fulton-st.; Dickinson's drug-store, corner of Montague and Hicks sts., and also of Mr. Weld, the Sexton of the Church.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, CHAS. HOYER, Master,
will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, April 6, at 8 A. M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
taking passengers to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.]
To be followed by the
BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES.....................April 20
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR....May 4
FURTHER DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK:
June 1, June 15, June 29, July 20, Aug. 3.
For freight or passage apply to
ISAAC TAYLOR, President. No. 40 Broadway.

GRAND EXCURSION.
TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
The new and first-class ocean-going iron steamship
HAVANA, 2,000 tons burden,
STEPHEN WHITMAN, Commander,
will make an excursion from New-York to Havre and back, sailing from Pier No. 46 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock M., taking passengers for Paris, London and Bremen. Returning, will sail from Havre on June 5, giving passengers holding excursion tickets about six weeks in Europe.
This magnificent steamship is divided into water-tight compartments, and has been newly furnished and elegantly fitted up expressly for this voyage.
The HAVANA will carry only first-class passengers.
An experienced surgeon on board.
Price of passage, in currency, to Havre and return, $250 and $300, according to size of state-room. To Havre only, $150 and $175.
For further particulars and passage apply to the agents,
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st., or
MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Franklin-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon on MONDAY, March 11, 1867, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer MONTANA, for San Francisco, where passengers will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on WEDNESDAY, April 3, 1867, direct for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
Passengers who prefer to lie over ten days at San Francisco, Panama or Acapulco, can take the RISING STAR hence March 1, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	FIRST CABIN.	SECOND CABIN.
San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170
San Francisco to Kong Kong	300	200

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA,
VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $248 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

ST. JOHN'S, P. R., ST. THOMAS, LAGUAYRA AND PORTO CABELLO.
The first-class steamship
MERCEDITA,
carrying the United States mails,
is now receiving freight at Pier 20 East River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, March 6, at 3 P. M. The boats of this line make connection with steamers from St. Thomas for Jamaica, Windward Islands, &c. For freight or passage apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE AIR-LINE RAILWAY.
GENERAL EASTERN OFFICE, NO. 175 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, March 9, 1867.
Shippers by this line will take notice that no freights will be received for points south of Marion, Va., (Virginia and Tennessee Railroad,) until further notice.
This notice is rendered necessary by the injury to some of the bridges on the line.
Between Marion and Stevenson four bridges are reported partially damaged by heavy freshets.
Every effort will be made to surmount these difficulties. It is anticipated that but a few days will be required to repair damages.
O. E. EVANS,
General Eastern Agent.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, March 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow, March 23.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MATANZAS, on SATURDAY, March 9.
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, March 16.
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, March 23.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15, and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom, and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.—The greatest variety of
CHAMBER SUITES,
made from Walnut or Chestnut; also the most extensive assortment of
ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
is to be found at wholesale or retail, at Nos. 206 and 208 Canal-st., corner Mulberry, by EDWARD W. BAXTER & CO. We are manufacturers, and sell at lower prices than any other house in the City.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, parlor and chamber suites, looking glasses, mattresses, &c., regardless of cost, to close the business. B. M. COWPERTHWAIT, No. 11 Bowery.

SINGER'S PATENT SPRING BEDS REQUIRE but one mattress; warranted for years; no feathers or strings about them. Sold everywhere. Warerooms No. 215 Centre-st.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS AND libraries bought for cash at No. 125 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts. 50,000 volumes of books for sale.

DENTISTRY.

NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED IN an improved manner for the painless extraction of teeth by FRANKLIN & SPROUL, Dentists, No. 31 Bible House, corner of 9th-st. and 3d-av. $1 for the first tooth, and 50 cents for each additional.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7 3-4.
CHANGE! CHANGE!
SOMETHING INTERESTING AND EXCITING.
A NEW SENSATION,
A GRAND LOCAL DOMESTIC DRAMA,
written expressly for the Museum by a popular dramatist, entitled
OUR TENEMENT-HOUSES,
OUR TENEMENT-HOUSES,
OUR TENEMENT-HOUSES,
being a truthful and
THRILLING PICTURE OF NEW-YORK LIFE,
produced with
NEW LOCAL SCENERY AND EFFECTS.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES!
MME. HINES, THE BEARDED LADY,
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, A LEOPARD CHILD,
TWO DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION,
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY,
GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS,
OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK.
Most positively the
LAST WEEK
of the great local sensational and moral drama, the
STREETS
OF
NEW
YORK.
which, in consequence of a positive engagement with the RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY, to open at this house on MONDAY, the 18th inst.,
MUST BE WITHDRAWN THIS WEEK,
notwithstanding its great success.
SATURDAY NEXT,
LAST STREETS OF NEW-YORK MATINEE.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers.....................Lewis Baker and Mark Smith
On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock, a performance will be given for the
BENEFIT
OF THE
SOUTHERN RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
on which occasion will be acted Boucicault's brilliant Comedy of
LONDON ASSURANCE.
LADY DON and the entire Company, orchestra and attaches of the establishment have kindly volunteered for the occasion, and the Comedy will be interpreted by
A CAST OF PRE-EMINENT EXCELLENCE.
Box Book open for the securing of seats on MONDAY, March 11.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers.....................Lewis Baker and Mark Smith.
Fourth and last week of the distinguished Comedienne,
LADY DON,
who will, on MONDAY EVENING, appear in a new Comedy, written expressly for her, entitled
BROTHER BOB.
Fanny Hartlight.............................LADY DON.
Also, as MILES NA COPPALEEN, in Byron's admirable Burlesque of
MISS EILY O'CONNOR, or THE COLLEEN BAWN,
assisted by MR. MARK SMITH, MR. LEWIS BAKER, and their excellent
COMEDY AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
CLOSING PERFORMANCES OF
MISS FANNY HERRING.
LAST WEEK OF W. H. WHALLEY.
Mr G. L. FOX NIGHTLY IN COMEDY.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 15, 1867,
Farewell Benefit and Grand Complimentary Testimonial to MISS FANNY HERRING.

HARTZ TEMPLE OF MYSTERY—NO. 806 BROADWAY.—NOTICE—Other attractions being in preparation this will positively be the
LAST WEEK OF THE PRESENT PROGRAMME.
PROTEUS, or "We are here but not here," "Floating Head" "Growth of Flowers," &c., will be repeated
EVERY EVENING AT 8, SATURDAY AT 2.
Tickets 50 cents, reserved seats $1. For sale six days in advance at the Hall, from 9 till 5.
The Chickering Piano is used at these seances.
WEDNESDAY—JUVENILE NIGHT. Children half-price.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Fifth-avenue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
G. W. H. GRIFFIN.............................Manager.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
MONDAY EVENING, March 11, and during the week
Third week of the GREATEST OF ALL BURLESQUES,
THE BLACK CROOK.
Reappearance of the celebrated performer,
MR. OTTO BURBANK.
First week of the engagement of Mr. I. T. BOYD.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

IRVING HALL.
OSCAR PFEIFFER'S
FIRST GRAND CONCERT,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, March 16,
assisted by the following artists:
Mme. GIUDITTA ALTIERI, Soprano,
IGNATZ POLLACK, Baritone,
RUDOLF HEWING, Alto.
Tickets of admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
For sale at J. Schuberth & Co.'s, No 820 Broadway, and W. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.
THE ANNUAL GRAND MASQUERADE BALL OF THE GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ
will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1867.
Tickets $15 each, admitting one gentleman and two ladies. Can be had of members of the Society only, viz.: Fred. Kapp, No. 4 Wall-st.; Eug. Bollin, No. 24 Exchange-place; F. W. Heyne, No. 59 Beaver-st.; O. Ottendorfer, No. 17 Chatham-st.; C. G. Gunther, No. 502 Broadway; M. Grashof, No. 19 Platt-st.; Wm. Steinway, No. 71 East 14th-st.; George Nembach, No. 141 8th-st.; J. Windmuller, corner 14th-st. and 4th-av.; L. Kammerer, No. 38 Walker-st.; L. Burger, No. 58 Bowery; O. Ernst, No. 62 Bowery; L. A. Grasse, No. 320 Greenwich-st.; Dr. O. Leilmann, No. 81 East 4th-st.; Chas. Hauselt, No. 39 Spruce-st.; G. Varrelmann, No. 6 Hanover-st.; Wm. Rasmers, No. 16 Exchange-place, and others.
By order of the Committee,
H. C. F. KOCH, Secretary.

SPORTING.

TROUT FISHING.—GENTLEMEN WISHING to avail themselves of the privilege of fly fishing, within an hour's distance, will please address, for terms, &c., SHANTY CREEK, Maspeth, Long Island.

LECTURES.

JOHN FRANCIS MAGUIRE, M. P., FROM Cork, Ireland, will Lecture for the Benefit of the Catholic Protectory for Destitute Children at Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 12, 1867, at 8 o'clock. Subject: *European and American Education.*
Tickets for sale at the Society's office, No. 25 Chambers-st., and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

A. A. FAVARGER ORGANIZES ONE more French class, and can be found for a few days at No. 9 University-place from 8½ to 9, from 1¼ to 2 and from 5¼ to 6.

MUSICAL.

A STEINWAY, AND OTHER NEW AND second-hand pianos, for rent or sale low for cash, or by installments; organs and melodeons at reduced prices, $20 to $150. S. T. GORDON,
No. 706 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—Eighteen instructors; eight departments; $300 a year. No extras (except piano music.) Term opens April 15. Lewis' gymnasium for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

PARIS EXHIBITION.—A FRENCH LADY, highly educated, is desirous to accompany a party or family to Paris as companion or instructress, having a thorough knowledge of the German, English and Italian languages, and being well acquainted in the City of Paris; best of references given and required. Address L. G., care of *Weekly Review*, No. 596 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, for young gentlemen from 7 to 18 years. Day and boarding scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete instruction; gymnastics. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.
PROF. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

BOOK-KEEPING $10, WRITING $5.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will form a few cheap classes this week. Applicants for this course must secure seats immediately. N. B.—Gentlemen or ladies can secure private rooms day or evening.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE, SEMINARY HILL, NEWBURGH ON THE HUDSON.—English, French and Classical School for 25 boys, commences Summer session April 1. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically, as used in the best New-York houses. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMEN, GRADUATE, prizeman and first honorman of Trinity College, will take one or two pupils in English, classics, mathematics and French. Address M. A., Room No. 16, No. 1,193 Broadway.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, AT MAPLEWOOD, Pittsfield, Mass. The Spring term commences March 14, 1867. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

A. A. FAVARGER ORGANIZES ONE more French class, and can be found for a few days at No. 9 University-place, from 8½ to 9, from 1¼ to 2, and from 5¼ to 6.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address MISS EMILY NELSON.

MORNING SCHOOL—ALSO, CLASSES IN drawing, painting and music, at Miss BLACKWELL'S studio, No. 1,193 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, NATIVE OF PARIS, who speaks French and English, wishes a situation as governess in a family or to wait in a store; would be willing to accompany a family to the Paris Exhibition. Address M. E., Box No. 121 *Times* Office, New-York.

A SWISS LADY, AN EXPERIENCED teacher, wishes to teach in a family or school. Address F., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE SENIOR PARTNER IN A WHOLEsale clothing-house is desirous of disposing of his interest therein, and will offer strong inducements to a party wishing to embark in the trade; the house is well established and prepared for Spring business. Address in confidence, with real name, R. H. S., Post-office, New-York.

$10,000 WANTED TO INCREASE the capital of a well-established jobbing business in Dey-st.; good profits guaranteed. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

MILITARY.

A FEW YOUNG MEN WANTED TO fill up a new company in one of our first-class City N. G. Regiments. None but young men of good character need apply. Address, for two weeks, Lieut. SMITH, Box No. 1?3 *Times* Office. Uniforms given.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Announcement is respectfully made, that in order to present a week of
CONSTANT NOVELTY AND VARIETY,
the present successful Comedy by Watts Phillips, Esq., entitled
INVESTMENT,
will be presented
MONDAY EVENING, March 11.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 12,
will be given for the first time this season the great drama by Tom Taylor, Esq., founded on Miss Braddon's celebrated novel entitled
HENRY DUNBAR,
(which created so marked a sensation on its production at this theatre last season,) with a great cast, including Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, A. W. Young, Geo. Holland, B. T. Ringgold, G. Browne, J. C. Williamson, C. H. Rockwell, T. Graham, Pope, Ward, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Sedley Brown, Miss Mary Barrett, &c., &c.
The new piece by A. W. Young, Esq., from the French of Victorien Sardou, entitled
A DANGEROUS GAME,
having been received with particular favor, will be given alternately with the above as follows:
TUESDAY—HENRY DUNBAR.
WEDNESDAY—A DANGEROUS GAME.
THURSDAY—INVESTMENT.
FRIDAY—A DANGEROUS GAME.
SATURDAY—HENRY DUNBAR.
Being
A SPLENDID PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Mr. L. P. WHEAT, Pianist,
has the honor to announce that he will give a
GRAND MATINEE,
On SATURDAY, March 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.,
assisted by the following eminent artists, who have generously offered their valuable services:
Madame PAREPA-ROSA,
Mr. CARL ROSA,
Mr. WILLIAM J. HILL,
Sig. FORTUNA,
Herr HENNIG,
Mr. WILLIAM DRESSLER.............................Conductor
Admission $1. Orchestra chairs, $1 50, which can only be obtained at the Theatre. Private boxes $10.
Ticket Offices—Schuberth's, No. 820 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Chickering & Sons, No 652 Broadway; William A. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway.

WINTER GARDEN.
LAST FIVE NIGHTS
OF
EDWIN BOOTH
AS
SHYLOCK.
Mr. Stuart has to announce that Mr. Booth's annual engagement at this Theatre is drawing to a close. The
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
can be presented but for a few nights longer. Those who have not yet witnessed the play should at once embrace the few opportunities left.
MONDAY EVENING, AT 7¾,
will be presented with its
UNEQUALED SPLENDOR OF SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c.,
Shakespeare's Play
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Madame Methua Scheller, Mr. Barton Hill, Mr. J. B. Gotthold, and a splendid cast.
Seats secured six days in advance, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 16,
SECOND AND LAST MATINEE
OF THE
MERCHANT OF VENICE.

WINTER GARDEN MATINEE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 16,
SECOND AND LAST MATINEE
OF THE
MERCHANT OF VENICE.
EDWIN BOOTH (last time) AS SHYLOCK.
Seats may now be secured.

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
THIS EVENING AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE
SHANDY MAGUIRE.
HOUR IN SEVILLE.
Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS IN 11 CHARACTERS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—COMEDY.
GRAND SOIREE BOUFFE. FIRST TIME OF,
TUESDAY EVENING, March 12, 1867,
LE CHAPEAU DE PAILLE D'ITALIE,
Comedy in five acts, with Songs, by Labiche and Michel.
Ticket office at H. Dardonville's 678 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.............................Director
MATINEES AT 2½
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
A NEW PROGRAMME
REPLETE WITH BRILLIANT NOVELTIES!
First week of Prof. HUTCHINSON and his Troupe of ACTING DOGS.
First week of the popular Western Clown, Mr. JAS. REYNOLDS.
First week of the Infant Prodigy, LE PETIT DUCROW, in a spirited Hurdle Act on two Lilliputian Ponies.
First week of the Equestrian Extravaganza, THE CLOWN'S BODY-GUARD.
The beautiful Fairy Interlude, entitled
SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER.
THE PONIES "PUNCH" AND "MINNA."
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
PREMIERE EQUESTRIENNE OF THE WORLD,
And the entire strength of the
LARGEST AND BEST TROUPE OF
STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
ever organized in America, in varied and
ELEGANT ARENIC SCENES.

STEINWAY'S ROOMS.
SEVERINI AND PEASE'S FIFTH AND LAST MORNING CONCERT,
MONDAY, MARCH 11 AT 3 O'CLOCK,
on which occasion the following distinguished artists will assist: MISS NETTIE STERLING, Contralto; MR. S. B. MILLS, (who has kindly consented to play the first piano part of Mr. Pease's new Duo on Godfrey's "Mabel Waltz,") Pianist;
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
Tickets, $1; for sale at Steinway's, and Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.
TWENTY-EIGHTH SUNDAY CONCERT,
SUNDAY, MARCH 10.
L. F. HARRISON, Director.
Positively the last appearance at these concerts of Madame PAREPA ROSA,
who will sing Handel's great aria,
"Let the Bright Seraphim."
with Trumpet Obligato by Mr. DIETZ;
"Lo! Hear the Gentle Lark."
with Flute Obligato by Mr. EBEN;
Gounod's "Ave Maria."
with Piano, Mr. MILLS; Violin, Mr. ROSA; Organ, Mr. COLBY.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
Mr. CARL ROSA, Violinist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Accompanist.
Mr. THEO. THOMAS, Conductor, and his CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved Seats 50 cents extra.

GRAND BENEFIT CONCERT
TO MR. THEO. THOMAS.
STEINWAY HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 13. L. F. HARRISON.............................Director.
The following distinguished artists have, in the most generous manner, tendered their services:
Mme. PAREPA ROSA, Prima Donna.
Mr. W. J. HILL, Tenor.
Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER, Violinist.
Mr. CARL ROSA, Violinist.
Mr. W. KOPTA, Violinist.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Accompanist, and
FULL ORCHESTRA.
Tickets, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale at the music-stores and Steinway Hall.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX. LARGEST PANORAMA in the world. Sixty magnificent scenes, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 7; commencing at 7¾. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock.
ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Manager and Proprietor.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Choice Reserved Seats in Parquette and Balcony can be had at the Theatre Ticket-office, in Reading-room Fifth-avenue Hotel.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as seamstress and nurse, or to wait on a lady and sew; has the best City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's before 2 P. M., No. 27 West 25th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German and English wet nurses. Inquire at Mrs. HANSEN'S Nurses' Institute, No. 5 6th-st., near Bowery.

A NEW-ENGLAND WIDOW LADY, without children, desires a position where she can have the entire charge of a gentleman's household; would accompany a family to Europe or take care of a house for the Summer; none but parties of the highest respectability and standing need answer. Address Mrs. A. G. THOMAS, Brooklyn Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY OF THE HIGHEST respectability desires a situation as companion to an invalid lady or as housekeeper; is fully competent for either position; best of reference given and required. Call or address, for two days, B. J., Mme. Carrier's, No. 1 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., one door west of Broadway.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A first-class man accustomed to the care and management of fancy stock; his wife would take the management of the dairy; has been eight years in his present place; can give the best of reference from his present employer. Apply or address G. G., at Young & Elliott's seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A SCOTCHMAN and wife, the man as gardener, and the wife as housemaid, or to do the cooking for a small family. Address DOUGLASS, Bridgeman's seed-store, for three days only, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man, who understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables and keeping a gentleman's place in order; can take care of a pair of horses, if required. Address J. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION where ability and energy are required; will accept anything which will result to his advantage; best City reference. Address R. J. B., No. 205 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A POSITION IN A BANK OR COMmission house by a young man; references will be given as to capability, integrity, &c. Address N. Y., Box No. 5,0?7 Post-office.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, SPEAKING English well, with good City references, offers his services as interpreter, to parties going to the Paris Exposition. Address INTERPRETER Station G.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm-hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FROM 1ST APRIL, A FARMER who thoroughly understands his business, to work a small farm of 50 acres in Westchester County; none but those furnishing first-rate references need apply. Address, with particulars, M. W. D., No. 99 Market-slip.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SOLICIT FOR A first-class Life Insurance Company. Gentlemen of intelligence in good standing who will make it a business, will receive a liberal compensation. Address INSURANCE, Box No. 871 Post-office.

WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS, A SMART WOman who can cut and fit children's dresses and understand a sewing-machine. Apply at No. 12 Boorman-place, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

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POLITICAL.

Reconstruction in Georgia—Speech of Ex-Gov. Joseph E. Brown at Atlanta on Monday Evening, March 4.

After the meeting in Atlanta, Ga., on Monday evening, 4th inst., had adjourned, Ex-Gov. BROWN was called upon by the audience present, and in compliance with their wishes he addressed the audience as follows:

"MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I sincerely regret that my honorable friend (Col. FARROW) called you back, for nothing was further from my intention than to make any remarks. In response, however, to this call, coming from my neighbors, and I trust I may say my friends, I will not decline to say something, and in the remarks I may make, I will say that I do not intend to wound the feelings of any one present. I think that this is a time when it is much better to pour oil on the troubled waters than to excite the flames of passion and attempt to divide our people by angry strife. Remember that Congress has already taken action which places all of us under a military government. Remember that in a very few days the President, in all probability, will feel it to be his duty to place over the military district of Georgia, Alabama and Florida, a man whose will will be the law of the land; that it will be a matter of discretion with this commander whether he will allow any one charged with offences to be tried before any of the civil courts of the State, or before a military tribunal, where the punishment and the mode of its infliction will be alike determined upon in accordance with military laws. It may be a punishment of fine and imprisonment, or with ball and chain, or any other adopted in the army. Gentlemen, this is not child's play. It is a serious matter. It is such a state of things as you and I have never seen in all our past lives. In view of our responsibility, then, is it becoming for us to quarrel with each other, or to indulge in a spirit of fault finding, or of crimination, and recrimination? Is this the time to stir up angry strife among ourselves, or to take each other by the throats? Would it not be better in this state of things, if we differ, to differ respectfully, and if we discuss, to discuss calmly and with moderation? The great trouble with our people seems to be that *they do not recognize the fact that they are a conquered people*, and that they must submit to whatever terms the conqueror imposes upon us. They forget that they have no longer any power of resistance, and that they must submit to the powers that be. The struggle that has ended by the triumph of the arms of the United States Government, was one which had its commencement in a division of opinion that has existed since the formation of the Government. It had its origin in the different theories of ALEXANDER HAMILTON and THOMAS JEFFERSON, and raged with more or less fury until it broke out in the late unhappy strife which has deluged the whole country with blood. The controversy could not be decided by Congress or by the Supreme Court. It was *left for the sword to decide the question. We appealed to that arbitrament, and the decree is against us.* Congress now claims that, as the war-making power is confided to it, so also must the power to make peace be confided to it; and Congress has maintained its supremacy by the passage over the President's veto of the bill which has just become a law. Gentlemen say we will appeal to the Supreme Court. But what would such an appeal be worth? Do you not remember a few days ago, if the newspapers report correctly, that Gov. PEIRPOINT, of Virginia, made a requisition upon Gov. FENTON, of New-York, for the surrender of a violator of the laws of Virginia? Gov. FENTON refused, on the ground that Virginia was not legally a State, and that the question was carried up before the Supreme Court, who held it to be inadmissible, because a political one. It is also said the Supreme Court has resolved to decide no more political questions, but to leave them to the other departments. As the issues involved in the Sherman Military Bill are political ones, it is hardly to be expected they will be decided by that tribunal. You will also remember that Congress has passed an act that whenever vacancies occur on the Supreme Bench, they shall not be filled until the number be reduced to seven. As the Supreme Court is now constituted, a majority of the Justices have ruled the test oath unconstitutional; but three of them, Justices NELSON, GRIER, and WAYNE, who concurred in this ruling, are now old men, physically infirm, and cannot be expected long to occupy their positions. When their positions are vacant, a majority of the Supreme Court will most likely entertain political opinions in accord with the party now in power. I think, then, that the South has but little relief in the present emergency to hope for from that august tribunal. Their present docket, as I was informed when in Washington, is sufficient to engage their attention for the next two years, and it will be in their power to put the cases which may arise under the Sherman Military Bill to the foot of the docket, and thus avoid a decision till reached in their order. During the whole of that time you will be under the Military Bill as it passed Congress. I know that I am slandered and misrepresented, and my motives attacked for the course I have felt it my duty to pursue on this question; but I pass by all imputations of the kind as the idle wind that I regard not. They say I am not consistent. I admit it. And who of us is? I was born in South Carolina, in Mr. CALHOUN's district; was reared in his political faith, and sincerely believed that the doctrines which he taught were the true principles of this Government. But the sword has decided against the doctrines of that political school, and we ought to acquiesce. I was reared a Secessionist, but I bow to the decision of that august tribunal that dictates between States and nations in the last resort. I am not, therefore, a Secessionist now. Therefore, gentlemen, I am not consistent. I do not claim it. The man who sets himself up to be consistent at all times and under all circumstances, in my judgment, acts very unwisely. That which is expedient to-day as a matter of policy may not be expedient to-morrow. As an illustration—would anybody in this audience, ten years ago, have thought it expedient that negroes should testify in courts of justice, where a white man was concerned? Clearly not. Then they were slaves, but since that time they have been made as free as you and I. Would anybody, ten years ago, have thought it expedient that a negro should be allowed to sue a white man? Clearly not. But now the case is different. Then he had a master to look after his rights; now he must look after them himself, and he must have them, and if they are denied him, he must have the right to sue for them. Then we are not consistent. Who is there that, ten years ago, would have advocated the abolition of slavery in this State? But now that measure has been adopted by a unanimous vote. An ordinance to that effect has been passed by the Convention of the State, and I do not remember whether it had a single opponent. Every man in Georgia, then, by his representative, has voted for the abolition of slavery, and every one who has been pardoned under the amnesty proclamation of the President, has laid his hands upon the Holy Evangelists, and taken an oath that he would abide by it. Why did you do it? Because the fortunes of war were against you. The tribunal of the sword had decided against you. Were any of you consistent then? I think not. Is a man degraded because he submits to this bill? My friends, let us reason together upon this subject. It is, indeed, very humiliating, especially to some of us who are disfranchised by the bill; but is there anything degrading in it? When NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, who fought as gallantly as man ever fought, was overwhelmed by superior numbers, he surrendered to the combined powers of Europe. He was humiliated, but he was not degraded. Was Gen. ROBERT E. LEE degraded when, after his forces had melted away, phalanx by phalanx, he surrendered to Gen. GRANT? Let us look to this illustrious example. You say that although you have surrendered, you will not do what the conqueror requires. You will simply do nothing, and submit to whatever follows; but Gen. LEE did not do this. After he had surrendered his sword to Gen. GRANT, who, it is reported, with a magnanimity that has seldom been equalled, and never surpassed, returned it to him with expressions of admiration and sympathy, Gen. LEE did not put himself upon his dignity and say I am conquered; I am at your mercy; do with me as you please, but rest assured *I* will do nothing; I will never disgrace myself by *doing* what the conqueror requires. I am in your hands, Sir, but I will carry out no terms you dictate. On the contrary, Gen. LEE inquired, what terms will you give me? Gen. GRANT informed him substantially that he must take a parole, to abandon the cause for which he had fought so gallantly, and swear never again to take up arms against the Government of the United States, which he had for the last four years attempted to destroy in the Southern States. When the terms were offered, Gen. LEE and his gallant veterans accepted them, as the best they could do under the circumstances. Gen. LEE's course then was not consistent with his former course. Had he stood upon consistency, and refused to act or sign the parole, he and his gallant comrades must have gone to a military prison and been tried for treason. What he did was humiliating to his pride. But the condition of the conquered is always humiliating. Did any one say that Gen. LEE, by acting upon the terms, had degraded himself or forgotten the respect of others? How much more degrading is it for you to accept and act upon the best terms you can get as a conquered people? *Suppose you refuse to accept the terms of this bill, will you get any better?* When Congress presented to us the Constitutional Amendment, which disfranchised but a small class, and we rejected it, did it present to us the same measure alone a second time? No! But they said, "You have refused this measure, and now you shall accept it and universal suffrage, too." Suppose, now, you refuse to act upon the present offer. What may we expect but general disfranchisement of all who engaged in the rebellion, and a general confiscation act? But it is said that the bill disfranchises a large class of our fellow-citizens. True, it disfranchises a highly intelligent class. Who are they? It disfranchises all who were members of Congress, or officers of the United States, who had taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterward engaged in the rebellion. There were few United States officers in Georgia prior to the war, except post-masters. But it disfranchises every member of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Departments of the State Government, who had taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States and engaged in the rebellion. This embraces all persons who have at any time been Governors of States, members of the Legislature, or Judicial officers. In the latter class is embraced all Judicial officers who had a right to try causes, from a Judge of a Supreme Court down to a Justice of the Peace who had taken said oath and afterward engaged in the rebellion, as we are now obliged to call it, whatever may have been our opinions. But there is a large class of officers who are not disfranchised, although their offices required them to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. No man under twenty-seven years of age is disfranchised; because a man had to be twenty-one years old to hold an office that required him to take the oath to support the Constitution, and it has now been six years since the war began. Neither militia officers, nor county officers, not judicial, are disfranchised, as sheriffs, clerks, tax collectors and receivers, county treasurers, constables, coroners, road commissioners, notary public, &c. Is it not better that the classes embraced in the disqualification submit to it than that the whole mass of white men who sided in the rebellion be added to the excluded class, and the property of the whole people confiscated? I do not feel that it is degrading to submit to the terms of the conqueror. If so, all who hear me are already degraded. You all took the amnesty oath, when so required, to save your property and avoid punishment. Why did you not then discover the degradation, and adopt the do-nothing, dignity policy, which gentleman now talk so eloquently about? Those who acted then should have a little more charity for those who propose to act now. Why did not gentlemen put themselves upon their dignity and manhood, when required to abolish slavery, repudiate the war debt, and abrogate the ordinance of secession, which we had passed with so much defiance? If we could take all that, and maintain our "self-respect," I think we may take the balance of the dose, which we are informed shall be the last, without making as ugly faces as some of us now make. Let us put a little sugar-coating around it, and swallow the pill at once and be done with it—waiving the "dignity" for a time, as we have so often been compelled to do. Those who have taken the amnesty oath and voted for all these measures, now claim that they have done enough. So we all thought; but the conquerors say not, and it is our misfortune that they are in position to decide that question for us without consulting us. At the close of the war a part of us were arrested, and for a time we had not the option of leaving the country. But all of you, gentlemen, who were not under arrest, had that opportunity. The way was open to Mexico, Brazil, Canada or Europe, or to any other part of the world. Why did you not all go? I suppose you staid either from choice or necessity. Many had aged parents, wives or children, or all together, for whose support they were responsible. They had not the means to carry them to a strange land. This class—a very large one—if they had no other attachments to bind them to the country, remained from necessity. A very large class no doubt remained because, with all its faults, they still love their native land the best, and were unwilling to exchange this land with its Government for any other. Most of those who then left have since repented and returned. We then chose this as our Government and again placed ourselves under its protection. What follows? It is our imperative duty to give it our allegiance, and to support its flag wherever it may wave, against every enemy, foreign or domestic. There is neither manliness, dignity nor good faith in any other course. A new era has dawned upon us, and whether for weal or woe, we must act our part, and make the best we can of the situation. We must accommodate ourselves to circumstances. God has given us a magnificent country. It needs development. We lack labor. We lack capital. Let us invite both. And when Northern and Western men come among us, let us treat them as friends. In war we were enemies. The war has ended, and we are again under the same Government. Our ancestors were the same. Our blood the same. Then let us do all in our power to heal the wounds opened by the war, and as little as possible to irritate. This is the only way to advance our own prosperity. The more population we have, and the more thrifty, the more valuable is the farmer's land, the better the merchant's trade, the more patients the doctor has, the more cases for the lawyer, the better the freights on the railroad, and, indeed, the better for every interest of the whole State. I am assailed because I have recommended our people to do what the conquerors require on the suffrage question. Men are gravely discussing the question whether the negro shall be allowed to vote. This is a useless waste of breath. *Congress has settled that question for us.* We have no power to prevent it. They are now voters. That is not now the question. It is, *shall the great mass of our white men vote?* If we accept the position and act upon it, the ballot will remain in the hands of nine-tenths of the white men of the South. If we refuse to do so, it will be taken from them and given to a very small class of white men and the negroes. During the war the blacks acted nobly. We sent our white men to the field, and the negroes, who knew our failure was their freedom, stayed at home and acted as protectors to our families, and made support for them and their masters in the field. The fortunes of war have placed them upon terms of civil and political equality with us. Many of them have nursed our children—others have been the companions of our boyhood, and the servants of our manhood. Their interests and ours must be in a great degree identical in future. What sense is there, then, in such action on our part as will alienate them, and make them our enemies? I think we had better *keep their friendship, and show them, by kind and just treatment, that we are their best friends.* In giving this advice, I trust I may not be considered as selfish. I am not courting their votes. They have no right to vote for me, as I am ineligible to office. I am caught on three horns of the dilemma, if you will allow the expression, as I have been a member of the State Senate, a Judge of the Superior Courts, and the Governor of my State, and I have taken an active part in the rebellion. While I may be denied the political privileges of a citizen, I am not unconcerned about the future of the country. I have children, relatives and friends, who are not disfranchised, I wish to see their Government and their country the best it can be made. A few words in reference to the right of the Governor and Legislature to call a Convention. It is contended that they have no such authority, because the preamble of the Sherman act declares our State Governments illegal. But it will be seen by an examination of the act that the body of it declares them legal till set aside by Congress. By the Shellaberger amendment it is declared that the present State Governments are *provisional* only, subject to the paramount authority of Congress. Now what is a Provisional Government? It is a temporary one, subject to be set aside, but *legal* while it exists. The intention of Congress, no doubt, was to declare the State Governments as organized by the President illegal, but to legalize them temporarily, till Congress thinks proper to set them aside. Any constitutional act, therefore, which may now be done by the Governor and Legislature is legal. It may be said the Governor is subject to the Constitutional Amendment, and, therefore, disqualified. This may be true; but it does not appear. So soon as that fact is established he may be set aside; but that does not abolish the Executive any more than the resignation of all the Judges in 1860 would have abolished our Supreme Court; or than the death of the incumbent would abolish the office. CHAS. J. JENKINS may be declared ineligible, but that does not destroy the Government of the State. Till he is so declared by the authority having power to enforce the judgment, his acts are legal—made so first by the President, and then by Congress. Upon that point, at least, we have now the concurrence of both departments of the Government. Which is right and which wrong, in the contest over this question, it is not my purpose to inquire. I do not stand here at this hour to praise or to censure either. I stand here to say what, in my judgment, is best for Georgia, in her present condition. I do not think Gov. JENKINS should hesitate to convene the Legislature—to call a Convention to comply promptly with the requirements of Congress. We should then elect a delegation to Congress, who can take the oath and take their seats. When this has been done, I am satisfied the test oath will be repealed, but never until then. In conclusion, I have only to add, that I give no advice to others that I am unwilling to act upon. Since the surrender I have taken the amnesty oath, which I did not feel, at the surrender, I would ever consent to do. I am satisfied I did the best that I could do under the circumstances; and I feel fully conscious that I have done no act of disloyalty since that time. I have kept my oath religiously and sacredly thus far, and God being my helper I shall not violate it in future. [Prolonged applause by the large audience.]

Reconstruction in Georgia—Meeting in Thomas County.

The Savannah *Republican*, of the 4th inst., publishes a report of the proceedings at a recent meeting of the citizens of Thomas County, Ga., and states that the people of the State, "sick and tired of obeying the nod of effete politicians, now propose to repudiate them and take counsel from purer and better men. Similar meetings are to be held in Atlanta, Cartersville, Hancock County, and in various parts of the State, and in spite of the threats of certain journals in the State, they will do much good." The meeting alluded to adopted an address, in which they say:

"Let us review our own action in the past, and see if we have done anything that we ought not to have done, or omitted the performance of any duty on our part. Have we acted well and wisely? The experience and observation of the last few months have thrown some light upon our path. We see now that the rejection of the proposed Constitutional Amendment has aggravated the evils of our condition; it is taken as evidence of opposition to the Government, and the temper of the people of the North toward us is growing worse and worse every day. Congress is growing more and more radical; the President is powerless to save us, and our friends in Congress are disheartened. We, as a people, are tired of the suspense and anxiety in which we are placed. We desire a stable Government, a Government of laws, to be administered by civil magistrates."

They also adopted resolutions requesting Gov. JENKINS to convene the Legislature in extra session, at an early day, that they may review their previous action in rejecting the amendment to the Constitution proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and that they may consider the propriety of adopting the same, and proposing it to Congress as a final settlement of the vexed question of reconstruction. Also, that in the event of failure to accomplish this, the Legislature, in connection with the Governor, be requested to adopt such measures as may be necessary to form a State Government at the earliest practicable day, and thereby shorten military rule and establish a government of laws to be administered by civil magistrates. Gov. JENKINS was also requested to confer with the Governors of the several Southern States.

The Military Government Bill—Gov. Peirpoint's Message to the Virginia Legislature.

Gov. PEIRPOINT, of Virginia, in his special message to the State Legislature on Monday, urging a call for a Convention under the recent act of Congress, reviews the history of the State for the past six years, and after expressing his regret that the Constitutional Amendment was not ratified by Virginia, as recommended in his annual message at the beginning of the present session, he quotes the bill recently adopted by Congress, and says:

"I think the only proper mode of securing safety and tranquillity to the State is for the Legislature, on the basis of the above act of Congress, in good faith to carry out the requirements of the law, and adapt ourselves to the new state of affairs at once. I have confidence that our colored people will quietly assume the new privileges conferred on them, and will act very much like those who now enjoy the franchise, by voting for their friends. It is proper that the proposed Convention shall be ordered by the General Assembly. Any other mode would be irregular, and may be productive of disorder and result in the worst consequences. It may be distasteful to the members of the General Assembly. But personal considerations cannot, and ought not to be allowed to have any influence in this case; you are representative men; the individual sinks in the representative. The fortunes and happiness of a million of people may depend on your prompt action. The question is not what is pleasant or distasteful to you, but what does the interest and welfare of your constituents and State demand at your hands? I hope you will not shrink from responsibility, but act promptly. May a merciful God grant peace to our distracted State, and give confidence to a desponding people."

Gen. Thomas Declines to be a Candidate for the Presidency.

Major-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS has written the following letter to Senator D. W. C. SENTER, at Nashville:

LOUISVILLE, March 4, 1867.

DEAR SIR: Feeling that you were actuated by friendly motives when you introduced the resolutions in the Union Convention of the 22d ult., at Nashville, nominating me as the choice of the Union men of Tennessee for next President of the United States, I have felt free to acknowledge my high appreciation of your friendship as well as of the complimentary manner in which the resolution was conceived and adopted by the Convention. But, being fully aware of my disqualification for the high and responsible office for which I find myself nominated so unexpectedly, I cannot think for one moment of allowing my name to be used in connection therewith. Having been educated as a soldier, and served for many years in the army, I am better qualified to continue my duties as a citizen of the United States in that department of the Government than in any other. I therefore have to request that you will make known my sentiments in the matter to the citizens of Tennessee. I remain, truly yours,

GEO. H. THOMAS.

Missouri Politics.

A St. Louis dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives the following:

"The determination of the Old Line Democrats to cut entirely loose from the Conservative, Claybank-Blair faction in this city, is becoming more and more clearly defined daily. They say the Blair party never polled over 500 votes in the county, and the only effect of a coalition was to put the management of affairs into the hands of, or give what offices were obtained to Conservatives. They now propose to paddle their own canoe, and fight Radicalism on pure Democratic principles, and with the Supreme Court on their side, as they claim it is, they expect to carry future elections, and get control of the Government by bringing to the polls every rebel in the State. At all events they intend to sink or survive in their own boat. It is currently reported that several prominent Claybanks, not liking the condition of things, intend to join the Radical party."

Domestic Life of Abraham Lincoln.

From the Chicago Tribune.

We published yesterday the very earnest letter of Rev. Mr. SMITH, of East Camno, Strathmore, Scotland, who during a number of years was pastor of a Presbyterian Church at Springfield, and, with his family, enjoyed the closest and most unreserved association with Mr. LINCOLN and his family. This letter bears upon its face the evidence of its own sincerity and truth. It relieves Mr. LINCOLN's memory from an unpleasant reflection cast upon it by a reported lecture attributed to Mr. WM. H. HERNDON, of Springfield. In that lecture there is dressed up in a style calculated to attract attention, what purports to be a romance of the unmarried life of Mr. LINCOLN, which winds up by the untimely death of a Miss ANN RUTLEDGE, and the burial of the heart of Mr. LINCOLN in her grave.

This "romance" has had a wide-spread circulation in this country, and Mr. SMITH found it in a paper published in Scotland. It is to be regretted that such a story was ever made public, and more so that it was not put at rest at the time it made its appearance. Mr. LINCOLN met the lady who, for nearly a quarter of a century, was his wife, when she was a girl of only seventeen years of age. She was handsome, accomplished, and full of life. She possessed attractions in his eyes so powerful that in less than three months after their acquaintance, he had become an ardent, persevering and devoted suitor for her hand, and for three years he persisted in the courtship which resulted in what both parties considered and professed to be, a marriage whose highest inducement was the devoted love of each for the other. During the twenty-two or three years of married life that followed, he was the fond lover that he had been before marriage; no word or act of unkindness; no word or look or act indicating that his heart was absent, or was buried in some other's grave ever escaped him; had he been the hypocrite and dissembler which modern romance would hold him up to the world as being, his family and friends, his intimates and associates, never had the slightest cause to suspect it; and to suppose that during so many years he could hide his sorrows, and conceal the anguish of a broken heart, would be to attribute to him a duplicity utterly foreign to his frank and open-hearted nature. The letter of Mr. SMITH is timely as well as true. It does but justice to the memory of a man who was a faithful and devoted husband, whose heart never grew cold to the wife whom he so warmly loved as a girl; who, as a father, was the centre around whom was gathered the love and affection of children, and who never enjoyed in any position, no matter how exalted, a pleasure like that which he found at his domestic hearthside. Mr. LINCOLN was never absent from home or from his wife for more than a day that he did not gratify his own affectionate nature, and the suggestions of his life of love, by sending daily letters of kindly greeting to his wife at home. From the day of his marriage to that of his death, there never was a compliment personal or political, no success or triumph, no event of any kind calculated to gratify his pride or ambition, that his first impulse was not to communicate the fact to his wife, that his enjoyment might be made more perfect by having it shared by her. Of this invariable rule adopted by him there are several instances memorable in the history of his public life. It is a cruelty to hearts already bruised as it rarely falls to human lot to suffer, and cruel to the memory of a man who was candor and truth personified, to give currency to such idle tales as this now exploded "romance" attributed to Mr. HERNDON.

Organization of a Vigilance Committee in Ohio—Pickpockets and Other Plunderers Expelled from Mansfield.

Dispatches from Mansfield, Ohio, 7th inst., to the Cincinnati papers, give the following:

"For months past this city has been infested by a gang of thieves, gamblers and confidence men; and the last few days, since they have been driven from Fort Wayne and Crestline, we have been completely overrun with them—so much so that most public thoroughfares have been unsafe for travel after nightfall. Within the last week or ten days, no less than eight citizens have been assaulted by slung-shots or pistols. Confidence games have also been practiced at the depots often and successfully. In view of this state of things, a large number of our citizens met last evening and formed a Vigilance Committee, for the purpose of protecting citizens and strangers visiting the city. About 9 o'clock, the Committee, consisting of over 100 men, proceeded to several dens in the city, arrested a number of the suspected parties, and put them in jail. This afternoon a meeting of our best citizens was held to sustain and encourage the regulators. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and a determination was manifested to sustain the Committee. After having been photographed for the rogue's gallery, the arrested parties were brought into the meeting, and each was obliged to stand up as his name was called, and bear the scrutinizing gaze of the hundreds assembled. Finally, the prisoners, seven in number, were marched to the depot, escorted by upward of one thousand persons, where they were put on board the northward-bound train. All were furnished with a printed notice, notifying them that quick apprehension and short shrift awaited their return to this city. Handbills have also been circulated by the Committee warning the thieves, pickpockets, confidence men, &c., that they will no longer be tolerated here; and that persons harboring or assisting them will surely meet the vengeance of the outraged community. It is expected that many more will be banished to-night and to-morrow, as the Committee is determined to make a thorough work. The necessity for this irregular measure is argued from the fact that notwithstanding a number of these persons have been regularly arrested and brought to trial, the many twists and turns of law have hitherto allowed them to escape. There were over eighty confidence men, thieves, burglars and pickpockets counted here in one day.

State Taxation of the Shares of National Banks—Decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio.

In a case which was brought before the Supreme Court of Ohio, Judge WELCH, on Tuesday, held:

1. The State has power to tax shares in the national banks located in Ohio, subject to the limitations that such tax shall not exceed the rate imposed upon other moneyed capital of individuals, nor that imposed upon shares in the State banks, as provided in the act of Congress of June 3, 1864.

2. The shares in national banks thus to be taxed are to be understood as the individual property or choses of the stockholders, as contradistinguished from aliquot parts of the capital and property of the bank, and as such may be taxed at their full value, without deduction for the franchise, for real estate otherwise taxed, or for untaxable bonds owned by the bank.

3. The necessary equivalent tax upon shares in State banks need not be assessed directly upon shares therein, but may be assessed upon the capital and property of the banks, provided only that it be a full equivalent. The limitation as to "other moneyed capital" refers merely to the percentage of tax to be levied.

4. The act of April 4, 1861, imposing a tax upon the capital, profits and time and deposits of the branch and independent banks of Ohio, imposes no tax upon the stockholders in said banks, and the tax so imposed upon the capital is subject to a deduction for United States bonds, as well as for real estate owned by the banks, and the tax thus imposed is not, therefore, a full equivalent for the State tax so authorized upon shares in the National Banks, and provided for in the Ohio act of April 2, 1865.

5. Said branch and independent banks, having now no remaining corporate powers, except those necessary to closing their business, have ceased to be banks within the meaning of said act of Congress.

6. Where such tax upon shares in National banks exceeds the rate of that imposed upon banks of the State, its collection will only be enjoined upon payment of a sum which shall be a fair equivalent for the tax on State banks.

Judgment reversed and cause remanded.

The New-Jersey Democratic State Central Committee met at Trenton a few days since, and adopted resolutions instructing the representative of the Committee in each county to adopt measures for organization.

The Loss of the Steamship Flambeau.

We have received the following letter relative to the loss of the above ship. It is addressed to the President of the Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company, and from Major A. COMPTON, of the United States Army, who was on board at the time of the disaster.

"In behalf of Capt. EVERSON, commanding the steamship *Flambeau*, I have the honor to state to you the following facts connected with her voyage from Alexandria, Va., and her stranding on New Inlet Bar, near Fort Fisher, N. C., on the afternoon of the first instant.

The ship left Alexandria on the evening of the 26th of February, with five companies of the Fortieth United States Infantry on board, numbering nine officers and four hundred and sixty-two men, and two ladies, destined for Fort Fisher, Fort Caswell and Smithville, N. C.

From the hour of leaving the point of embarkation we were favorably impressed with the kind, courteous and gentlemanly bearing of the Captain of the steamer, and during the voyage repeated instances were presented to us of his abilities as a thorough seaman and skillful navigator. Everything was most prosperous and agreeable until the 1st inst. On the morning of that day we entered New Inlet, N. C., and in answer to a signal for a pilot, one boarded the vessel some twelve miles from the bar, and in my hearing, Capt. EVERSON asked him (the pilot) if he was a bar pilot. He replied in the affirmative, and asked the draft of the ship. The Captain replied, ten feet. The ship was brought to anchor outside the bar, as it was determined to wait for high water, which occurred about 3 P. M. At this hour the pilot at the wheel, the Captain standing at the doorway of the wheel-house, the vessel was put under weigh to cross the bar, the Captain informing the pilot that if there was the slightest possibility of the ship touching, not to go in. At this time I was standing near and distinctly heard the Captain give this caution to the pilot at least three several times. The pilot replied that ships of eleven feet had gone through, and in probably one or two minutes after this conversation the ship struck, and was hard and fast. Immediately every means at hand were applied to relieve her; but these proving fruitless, an officer of this command was dispatched ashore in the pilot's boat for succor, who proceeded to Fort Fisher and to Smithville, in the night, in an open boat; but he could get nothing, nor could he even get promise of anything, excepting that a tug would come to the vessel on the afternoon of the next day. The promised assistance was not furnished, nor was any other.

During the night of the 1st inst. the surf, which rolled heavily, forced the ship about two lengths further toward the shore, leaving her in about six or seven feet of water.

On the morning of the 2d it was deemed advisable to make an effort to remove the troops from the vessel to the shore, and through the assistance and by the combined efforts ably, willingly and cheerfully rendered by Capt. EVERSON, his officers and crew, about 400 men were safely landed in the ship's boats.

Before daylight on the morning of the 3d, the wind had changed to northeast, and the surf rolled entirely over the ship. At times the spray flew over the foretopsail-yard. Her boilers shifted during the night, and she made water to the depth of six or seven feet in the lower hold. The wind had increased to a gale, and through a tremendous sea the remainder of the troops were safely landed.

I feel satisfied that we are all under a never-to-be-forgotten obligation for the skillfulness of Capt. EVERSON, which has resulted in safety to so many lives, and give thanks to an all-wise Providence that we were in the charge of so able a commander, who is no more responsible for the loss of the steamer than you or I.

(Signed) A. E. COMPTON,
Major Fortieth United States Infantry, commanding United States troops on board steamer *Flambeau*.

This letter is also signed by all the officers of the command, and the lady passengers.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

SHOPLIFTERS.

WILLIAM H. HOWARD, *alias* Hessel, and HERMANN SACHS—both well-known professional shoplifters—entered the store of Messrs. SCHWARTZER, GRAEF & POOL, No. 35 Beekman-street, one day last week and selected an invoice of goods, which they ordered to be packed up, stating that they would return the next day and pay for the same. Subsequently the firm missed 30 dozen penknives, valued at $492, and the continued absence of the pretended purchasers caused suspicion. On Friday Capt. JOURDAN, with Officers DUNN and RIKER, of the Sixth Precinct, were riding up town on a Third-avenue car, and noticing HOWARD and SACHS jump off the front platform, near the corner of Twenty-eighth-street, with a large traveling-bag, Capt. JOURDAN ordered their arrest. On examination, the bag was found to contain the 30 dozen penknives stolen from the above named firm. The prisoners were held for examination.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning MARY BROWN, *alias* Hymen *alias* Black Mary, CATHARINE LENNOX, *alias* Elizabeth Collins, and LEWIS SMITH, *alias* James Wolf, entered the store of Messrs. BARTLETT, BERRY & Co., No. 410 Broadway, and requested the salesman, CHARLES G. DOTY, to show them some goods. While the clerk's attention was drawn off by SMITH, the two women picked up two pieces of silk, value $375, and were about concealing the same beneath their dresses when the theft was discovered. Officer McSALLY, of the Sixth Precinct, was summoned, and the three shoplifters placed in his custody. The officer found the women in possession of the stolen silks. On being arraigned before the Court, all three of the prisoners were remanded for examination.

AN OLD CASE CONCLUDED.

Mention was made in the TIMES a few days ago that Col. HIRAM BERDAN had been robbed of a carpet-bag on a New-Haven train. The bag was found in the possession of JAS. O'CONNOR by Officer HEIDELBERG, of the Second Precinct. A formal complaint was made yesterday by Col. BERDAN against the prisoner, when it was ascertained that the bag contained some under-clothing and 303 shares of stock in the Berdan Fire-arms Manufacturing Company, valued at $30,000. The accused was fully committed for trial in default of bail. He denied his guilt, claiming that the bag had been given to him by another man.

THE ALLEGED LOTTERY SWINDLE.

The examination in the case of HENRY ELLIS, who is charged with being a member of the firm of CLARK, WEBSTER & Co., No. 62 Broadway, managers of the Bankers' and Merchants' Presentation Enterprize, was concluded yesterday. Counsel for the defence made a motion for the discharge of his client on the ground that the lottery laws of the State had not been violated. The motion being denied by the Magistrate, the cross-examination of Officer GARRET S. WALLING, of the Fifth Precinct, who appears as complainant, proceeded. No new feature was elicited however, and the accused was held for trial at the Court of General Sessions, being admitted to bail in the sum of $500.

FEMALE THIEVES.

Officer CHAMBERLAIN, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested CATHARINE SWEENEY, MARY MCDERMOTT, and JOANNA CARPENTER on a charge of having stolen two coats and a small sum in legal-tender notes from WILLIAM MILNER, of No. 171 East Thirty-fourth-street. It appears that the complainant went into the premises No. 58 Park-street with CATHARINE, where he fell asleep. When he awoke he found that his coats and money were all gone. The officer found the former in the possession of JOANNA and MARY, but the money is still missing. The three women were all locked up in default of $1,000 bail each. They are all of an abandoned character.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

Mr. CORNELIUS F. HAWLEY, who resides at No. 33 Bleecker-street, yesterday appeared as complainant against a young man named FRANCIS RUSSEL, whom he charges with the theft of a $1,000 Iowa State Bond.

The complainant's story is that the accused was formerly in his employ in a daguerrian gallery in Broadway; that on the 27th ult. Mr. HAWLEY disposed of his business, receiving in part payment therefor the bond in question. This he gave to RUSSEL, with instructions to borrow $850 upon it, if he could not sell it for $900. Being unable to recover the bond or its value from his clerk, the owner caused his arrest upon the charge above recited. Justice DODGE held the accused for examination in default of 1,000 bail.

LARCENY OF FURNITURE.

Mrs. CYNTHIA DOCKSTADEN, of No. 205 West Twenty-fifth-street, yesterday caused the arrest of a man named WM. S. WALCOTT, a merchant doing business at No. 49 Broad-street, whom she charges with theft. It appears by the affidavit of the lady that she rented the house No. 32 East Twenty-ninth-street, furnished, to the defendant, who surrendered the premises to the owner on the 28th ult., assuring her that everything in the house was in good order and just as delivered to him. Subsequently it was ascertained that a lounge, worth $30, had been removed from the house. Upon paying a visit to Mr. WALCOTT's office a few days afterward, Mrs. DOCKSTADEN discovered the stolen property there, and yesterday the case was brought before Justice DODGE, who held the accused to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer at the General Sessions.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED NOTORIOUS HOTEL THIEF.

A man named FRANCOIS LORIN GARSTEN, *alias* "Ham," was yesterday arrested by the Police on a charge of theft, preferred against him by Mr. JAMES S. URBURT, Superintendent of St. James' Hotel, corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth-street. It is charged that the accused recently engaged a room at the hotel just named, where he remained for a few days. When about to leave, he tendered a check on the banking-house of AUGUST BELMONT, for $33 40, in settlement of his bill. This was refused by Mr. URBURT and immediately thereafter the boarder disappeared. On Friday night the fugitive debtor was arrested in the reading-room of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, at which establishment he had but a few minutes previously "booked" himself for a brief stay. Upon searching his trunk the Officer found a number of hotel pass keys, trunk keys, and other articles pointing strongly toward him as a hotel thief. Two bibles belonging to the St. James' Hotel were also found in the trunk, and for the theft of these complaint was made before the Magistrate who held him for trial in default of the required bail. The Police Officer says that he was informed by Mr. RICHARD T. CRAIN, an *attaché* of the Donadi Hotel, corner Sixth-avenue and Thirty-third-street, that the prisoner boarded with him for two days and left without paying his bill, taking with him, also, a horse belonging to another boarder whose name he does not know. It was said in Court that the accused is a well-known and expert hotel thief, who, by the aid of a fine *personnel* and pleasing address, very often succeeds in playing his pranks with great profit to himself.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

THE WIDOW MALLOY LOSES A SHAWL.

Mrs. KATE MALLOY, a widow woman, residing at No. 87 Goerck-street, made oath that on Friday evening one SUSAN HINES, a neighbor, called upon her, and after spending an hour or two pleasantly with the old lady, took her departure. Shortly afterward Mrs. MALLOY discovered that a shawl, valued at $25—prized very highly as the gift of a namesake—had been stolen from the apartment. Suspecting Mrs. HINES of the theft, she caused that person's arrest. Justice SHANDLEY held her for trial at General Sessions.

TWO CHARGES—LARCENY AND BURGLARY.

A young man named HENRY JUNGST was yesterday brought into Court upon two serious charges—one larceny and the other burglary. HENRY KENS, a lagerbeer saloon proprietor, complained that on the night of the 7th of October last, he permitted the accused to sleep in the saloon, as he complained bitterly of the cold and earnestly craved shelter from the storm. In the night he arose, and after taking $45 in United States notes from the pocket of his benefactor's pantaloons, left the place, since which time he was not seen by Mr. KENS until yesterday. The second complaint was made by GUSTAV KOCH, of No. 78 Stanton-street, who accuses JUNGST of burglariously entering his store on the night of the 11th ult., and stealing therefrom $88 in United States Treasury notes. The Magistrate committed the accused for examination.

Descent on a Faro Bank in the Third Ward—Eleven Persons Arrested.

At 7:30 o'clock last evening Capt. GREER, of the Third Ward Police, accompanied by Sergt. PHILLIPS, Roundsmen HOOKER and GILLESPIE, and a section of patrolmen from his command, made a descent upon the faro bank, situate on the second floor of premises on the northeast corner of Vesey and Washington streets. The Police succeeded in effecting a complete surprise, and arrested eleven persons whose names are as follows:

Thomas Wade, 30, United States, proprietor; liquor dealer; Edward Wood, United States, 26, clerk; James McKean, 28, United States, oysterman, gamekeeper; John Woods, 21, United States, speculator; Thomas Jackson, 20, United States, clerk; Peter Henderson, 19, United States, sailmaker; Henry Clark, 22, United States, bookfolder; James Glover, 49, United States, butcher; Alfred Wilson, 34, United States, sailmaker; George Templeton, 40, United States, clerk; David Power, 39, United States, hatter; Frederick Littlewood, 35, United States, clerk.

These prisoners were all escorted to the Chambers-street Station-house and locked up. They will be arraigned before Justice DOWLING, this morning, at the Tombs.

Capt. GREER seized a complete set of gambling implements, consisting of a faro-table, a lay-out, one cue-box, four hundred ivory checks, eight packs of cards, and a small sum of money, lying on the table.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AUCTION SALE OF AMERICAN PAINTINGS.—An auction sale of oil-paintings, pastels, crystal medallions, &c., by American artists of repute, will take place at the salesrooms of D. A. MATTHEWS, No. 653 Broadway, commencing to-morrow evening and continuing till Wednesday evening. The collection numbers over 300 paintings and belongs to the American Art Gallery. All the paintings are mounted in gilt frames, which will be sold with the pictures. The paintings will be on exhibition at the salesrooms to-morrow and until the close of the sale.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Senator Lane, of Indiana, and Rev. John Cotton Smith, Connecticut, are at the St. Denis Hotel. Count de Montholon, Paris, and Capt. P. Elton, British Army, are at the Brevoort House. Hon. Heister Clymer, Pennsylvania, is at the Southern Hotel. Hon. H. Pike, Jr., Syracuse, is at the Westminster Hotel. Hon. R. S. Hale, New-York State, is at the Hoffman House.

GOODS FOR THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—The last installment of American goods for the Paris Exposition went out by the steamer *Pereire* yesterday. The appropriation of $50,000 just passed by Congress will give one-fifth more space and afford facilities for the exhibition of all articles sent. The department of minerals and cereals from this country will embrace an unusually large and rich collection.

A FEMALE PICKPOCKET.—Last night as Officer BURNS, of the Third Precinct, was patrolling Washington Market, he noticed ELLEN FOX, 25 years of age and a native of Ireland—a well-known professional pickpocket—endeavoring to pick the pocket of a lady making purchases at one of the stands. ELLEN was arrested and locked up for examination.

FATAL FALL.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GOVER, at No. 51 Mulberry-street, over the body of JOHN DRISCOLL, 68 years of age, who met his death from injuries received on Wednesday night by a fall down a flight of stairs. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was a native of Ireland.

A LADY'S WATCH FOUND.—Mr. JOHN CROMIN, residing at the St. Julian's Hotel, in Washington place, found a lady's gold open-faced watch and chain, with chatelaine pin and two keys attached, on Friday night, in front of the Metropolitan Hotel. The property is in possession of the Police Property clerk at the Central office, No. 300 Mulberry-street.

PAYMENT OF PENSIONERS.—During the past week Capt. FORBES and Capt. WAGNER have settled the accounts and paid the pensions of 2,000 persons in this City, including the wives and orphan children of dead soldiers, the latter numbering over 800. The amount paid was over $100,000.

WESTCHESTER NEWS.

NOMINATIONS IN MORRISANIA.—The Democratic Party of Morrisania held a meeting on last Thursday evening at Central Hall, on Fordham-avenue, corner of Westchester Road, Morrisania, and made the following nominations for charter officers: For Supervisor, WILLIAM CAULDWELL, by acclamation; HENRY HENNING, for Justice of the Peace; T. MASON OLLIVER, for Assessor. The election will take place on the last Tuesday of this month.... On Friday evening the Taxpayers Association met at Hoeppeis Hotel and nominated for Supervisor, HENRY L. F. BUNTING; for Justice of the Peace, WILLIAM HOELAND; for Assessor, JAMES HANCE. The election takes place on the 27th of this month.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—On yesterday morning, about 5 o'clock, the body of a German named MICHAEL HATTENSBRUN, 58 years of age, was discovered dead lying in a ditch on Fordham-avenue, near Eighth-street, by one of the conductors of the Morrisania cars while on his first trip from Tremont. He recognized the body and notified some of MICHAEL's relatives, who had the body conveyed to the residence of an undertaker named ZUGNER, where Coroner T. MASON OLLIVER held an inquest and rendered a verdict of accidental drowning.

A CAT INCENDIARY.—Last Wednesday night the premises of Mr. A. PETTIT, in the town of West Farms, were set on fire by a cat, which jumped on a stand in the sitting-room and knocked off a kerosene lamp on the floor, which exploded and set the room on fire. Mr. PETTIT had left the house but a few minutes, and the rest of the family had gone to bed. Mrs. PETTIT heard the explosion, and got out of bed and went down stairs in her night clothes, and with great presence of mind put out the fire with a few pails of water.

CALF WITH TWO HEADS.—On Wednesday a cow belonging to Mr. DEWITT C. WEEKS, of West Farms, Westchester County, gave birth to a heifer calf with two heads, both perfect and connected by a smal ligament. Mr. WEEKS has sent the skin to a taxidermist for preservation.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.—A German named FRANK PETRIE, about 35 years of age, employed in BERTRAND's sugar refinery, First-street, E. D., met with a terrible death in that establishment yesterday forenoon. It seems that the unfortunate man was looking through a kind of window in the partition which incloses the hoistway, when the platform descended with great velocity upon his head, crushing the life out of him instantly. Deceased leaves a wife and family, who reside at the corner of Eleventh and South First streets.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A man named NEHEMIAH BAISLEY attempted to commit suicide on Friday night by taking a dose of laudanum. He was taken to the Forty-first Precinct Station-house, where he was attended to by Dr. COCHRANE, after which he was conveyed to the City Hospital. BAISLEY resides at the corner of Bond and Shermerhorn streets, and he states that his parents would not permit him to stay in the house. He therefore resolved to destroy himself. He had recovered last evening so that there were prospects that he would get well.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY.—ANN MOONEY, aged 25 years, was arrested yesterday, on the charge of entering the premises of Mrs. JULIA A. CARPENTER, No. 128 Bergen-street, and stealing therefrom articles of clothing valued at $150. The accused was held to answer by Justice BUCKLEY.

VIOLATION OF THE EXCISE LAW.—PATRICK SULLIVAN, who keeps a liquor saloon at the corner of Columbia and Sedgewick streets, was arrested yesterday on the charge of keeping his place of business open after midnight. He was held to bail to answer by Justice BUCKLEY.

THE UNLICENSED LIQUOR-DEALERS.—An alleged unlicensed dealer in beer, &c., named EDWARD CASSIDY, No. 322 First-street, E. D., was yesterday afternoon arrested and locked up for that offence in the Forty-fifth Precinct Station-house.

ROBBERY.—A couple of young thieves broke the show-window of Mrs. RAMSDEN's dry goods store, No. 165 Nassau-street, on Friday evening, and stole articles valued at $5, with which they escaped.

ARRESTS BY THE POLICE.—The Police last week arrested a total of 308 persons, mostly for drunkenness.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR AMERICA.			
City of Boston	Feb. 27	Liverpool	New-York
Erin	Feb. 27	Liverpool	New-York
Ville de Paris	Feb. 28	Havre	New-York
Hammonia	Mar. 2	Hamburg	New-York
Africa	Mar. 2	Liverpool	Boston
Hansa	Mar. 2	Bremen	New-York
Atlantic	Mar. 6	Bremen	New-York
City of Baltimore	Mar. 6	Liverpool	New-York
Australasian	Mar. 9	Liverpool	New-York
FOR EUROPE.			
Asia	Mar. 13	Boston	Liverpool
Aleppo	Mar. 13	New-York	Liverpool
Kangaroo	Mar. 16	New-York	Liverpool
Iowa	Mar. 16	New-York	Glasgow
Fulton	Mar. 16	New-York	Havre
City of Boston	Mar. 16	New-York	Liverpool
Teutonia	Mar. 16	New-York	Hamburg
The Queen	Mar. 16	New-York	Liverpool
FOR HAVANA, NEW-ORLEANS, &C.			
Henry Chauncey	Mar. 11	California	
Fah-Kee	Mar. 13	St. Jago, &c.	
Eagle	Mar. 16	Havana	
Guiding Star	Mar. 22	Rio Janeiro	
Victor	Mar. 14	New-Orleans	
Gen. Meade	Mar. 16	New-Orleans	
Huntsville	Mar. 16	New-Orleans	
Monterey	Mar. 16	New-Orleans	

Departure of Foreign Mails.

Mails for Europe close:

Per *Asia*, via Boston and Liverpool, on Tuesday at 5:30 P. M.

Per *Nova Scotian*, via Portland and Liverpool, on Friday at 1:30 P. M.

Per *City of Boston*, via Queenstown, on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier till 12 M.

Per *Fulton*, via Havre, on Saturday at 10:30 A. M. Mail for paid letters on the pier till 11:30 A. M.

For Central America, South Pacific, China, Japan and East Indies, per *Henry Chauncey*, March 11 at 2 P. M.

For Havana and West Indies:

Per *Eagle*, on Saturday at 2 P. M.; per *FahKee*, same day and hour.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 9—*In the steamship Pereire, for Brest and Havre.*—Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, United States Commissioner to Paris Exposition; Prince Nicolas Oweoussoff, St. Petersburgh, Russia; J. Lawrence Smith, Commissioner from State of Kentucky to Paris Exposition; Mrs. Smith and niece, Louisville, Ky.; Miss Emma Derby, New-York; L. Hollingsworth, Mrs. Hollingsworth, Miss Hollingsworth, Miss H. L. Thayer, Miss A. H. Thayer, Boston, Mass.; John H. Hall, Charles C. Hall, Mrs. E. C. Hall, Miss M. J. Hall, New-York; Com. Garreau Imperial Navy; Dr Alexander Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, New-York; Thomas Loyd, Miss Rebecca Loyd, Miss Elizabeth Loyd, Miss Anna Loyd, Elizabeth, N. J.; John F. Petri, New-York; John G. Folsom, Baxter D. Whitney, Winchendon, Mass.; Gen. A. C. Myers, New-Orleans; George A. Cuyler, Mrs. Cuyler and 2 children, New-York; Dr. A. Coolidge, Boston Mass.; Geo. B. St. John, Norwalk, Col. de Chanal, Paris, France; C. F. Greene, Mrs. Greene, New-York; Mr. J. P. Whitney, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Emile Granier, New-York; Mr. J. S. Rumsey, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Vincenzo Morelli, Havana; Mr. H. A. Johnson, New-York; Mr. E. Sturtevant, Mr. N. Sturtevant, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Mariano Escola y Franch. Madrid, Spain; Mr. A. G. Goodall, New-York; Mr. Hector Irfre, Mrs. Irfre, Milan, Italy; Mr. Geo. E. Gray, New-York; Mr. A. Burthe, Mr. E. Burthe, New-Orleans; Dr. J. M. Johnstone, New-York; Mr. N. J. Chouteau, Mrs. N. Vallee, Miss Vallee, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. J. Garrelly, New-York; Foucher de Circe, New-Orleans; Louis Dachauer, Dachauer, New-York; Christiano Valentini, Mrs. Valentini, Havana; Henry Blanc, Paris, France; Alexander Whilldin, Jr., New-York; Mrs. Fellini, A. Newberg, San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. Matilde Podoska Poland, P. F. du Flon, New-York; A. A. Parmenter, Boston; Manuez Diaz, Madrid, Spain; Mr. Bontemps, Mrs. Bontemps, New-York; Napoleon Biacchi, Mrs. Biacchi, Havana; Mrs. J. Tavarger, New-York; David Urghart, New-Orleans; Mrs. Destee, Boston, Mass.; E. Fribourg, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Henrietta L. Carpentier, Miss L. Florence Carpentier, Miss H. Louise Carpentier, Isaac Cahn, New-York; Gustave Boudro, New-Orleans; Miss Pauline Yve, New-York; John L. Lacief, Mrs. Lacief, S. Levy, New-York; Dennis Rivot, Alph. Hochstahl, Paris, France; D. Cummins, New-York; F. Pieret, Mexico; Mrs. Doenard, Havre, France; Victor Fortmengler, New-York; Mr. Reverend and child, Boston, Mass.; John Ive, New-York.

MARCH 9—*In steamship City of Antwerp, for Liverpool*—Miss Maserae, Miss Louisa F. Newcomb, Mrs. Sarah Johnson, Miss Johnson, Mrs. McLane, Mr. Fortescue, wife, child and servant, of England; A. G. Creagh, of New-York; J. E. Schoonmaker, of Troy; J. S. Gornsey, Troy; E. Everell, Jr., of London; J. F. McKee, of London; J. G. Dixon, British Army; Mr. Hugh Scott, Mr. Belford, of Toronto; Mr. Foster, of Toronto; R. A. Bronson, of New-York; Mr. De Forrest, Thomas Cordukes, H. H. Niemann, wife and two children, of New-York; Mr. Murdock Smith, John Deane, J. Mortimer, wife and son, of London; W. J. Pollock, of New-York; J. W. Cochran, Dr. J. Ferguson, Dr. Wm. H. Miller, Isaac Abecassis, Charles Day and son, of Philadelphia; W. Seely, Mr. Longwood, Wm. Horton, Robert Thomas.

MARCH 9.—*In steamship Morro Castle, for Havana*—Señor Angel de Iturbide and lady, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Meade, Robert C. Hendrickson, Constan Guillon, Carolos Fernandez de Velasco, Jas. M. Roberts, Robert Meestene, Chas. Menck, Johannes Scheller, Aurelio Arango, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Rochester, John Fenton, Pedro Perez Martinez, Señor S. Quarning, G. A. Gardiner, Lloyd Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Quincy, F. A. Cornly, Mrs. B. Gregory, Mrs. S. C. Vinton, C. R. Wolson, L. B. Gregory, Mrs. Josiah Caldwell, Sydney Bartlett, Jr., W. T. Patterson, W. C. Cole, Miss A. M. Crane.

In steamship Gen. Grant for New-Orleans—James Edmiston, J. B. Clark, A. Gumport, Chas. C. Jones, H. D. McGowan, A. Mills, Jr., E. B. Child, H. A. Cragin, Miss Ella McDonald, E. T. Cragin, Lieut. E. S. Dickinson and wife, and William Mathews.

In steamship San Jacinto for Savannah—Miss Mary Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cox, Miss Hatti Bottom, H. McCance, W. C. Demarest, Mrs. P. W. Davis, W. J. Landers, George Bebee, Mrs. H. Van Pelt, Edwin Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Leavitt, Mrs. F. D. Freeley, O. H. Penny, L. C. Thorn and wife, E. L. Gray, M. D., Miss Carrie Wilson, Wm. R. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Swift, Robt. Wright, A. M. Ward and Son, M. G. Peck, Mrs. Ada Quintard, Miss Irene Quintard and J. E. Drayton.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 9.—*In steamship William Penn, from London*—W. Evans, Edward Evans, W. C. Ryan, E. Thorne, J. Beatty, Benjamin Wyld, Jane Wyld, John Hope, Helen Evans, Kate Evans, Thomas Hogg, F. Ferrer, Fanny Phillips, Emily Coates, Major W. H. Lewis, John Ewer, E. Yambert, A. Maurie L. Mallett, Elise Theiler, Gerone Levy, Cellie Levy, Adele Levy, Felice Levy, L. de Persano, F. Schuster, A. Browner, Regina Deutch, Babbette Deutche, Lene Deutch, Mrs. Cooper, A. Unrich, Lara Unrich, Bertha Unrich, Cecile Frank, H. Dassonville, A. Dassonville, Helene Jaquet, S. Dreyfus, Jeanette Dreyfus, Henrietta Dreyfus, Auguste Marie, Albert and Caroline Velter, B. A. Bitsch, Leonard Hahn, Freiderich Gogel, Babbette Rudolph, and 588 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 20 | Sun sets..... 6 01 | Moon sets.... 10 51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 54 | Gov. Island.11 43 | Hell Gate.... 1 05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, March 9.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary; Celia, (Br.,) Gleadell, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Rapidan, Eaton, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; San Francisco, Behm, Greytown, Central American Transit Co.; Sappho, Lingo, Wilmington, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Valley City, Tomlin, Alexandria, J. Hand; Manhattan, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Gen. Grant, Couch, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Rebecca Clyde, Snyder, Wilmington, J. Hand; El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, C. Goodspeed; Gen. Sedgwick, Whitehurst, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Hatteras, Alexander, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Heineken & Palmore; City of Port-au-Prince, Jackson, Apalachicola and Key West, Benner, Brown & Co.; Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, Garrison & Allen; Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Empire, Price, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, J. Hand.

Steamer Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ships Sardis, Cunningham, Liverpool, Charles L. Wright; Brewster, Collins, San Francisco, C. Comstock; Swallow, McLaughlin, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Argean, Lindsey, Marseilles, Boyd & Hincken; Presto, (Br.,) Scott, Cork for orders, Boyd & Hincken; Jenny, (Brem.,) Henrica, Bremen, Fred. Schwoon; Adamant, (Br.,) Consterdine, London, Thos. Dunham; Mary C. Dyer, Worthington, Havana, B. P. Phillips & Co.

Brigs Queen of the Fleet, (Br.,) Balmann, Bristol, G. F. Bulley; James Murchie, (Br.,) Moore, Arroyo, B. F. Small & Co.; Deveronside, (Br.,) Mutch, Cork via Philadelphia; Emma Ives, Lorway, Cienfuegos, Moss & Ward; Humming Bird, (Br.,) Earl, Huntsport, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Lena, (Br.,) Fox, Kingston, Jam., Solomon & Co.; Triton, (Br.,) Scofield, Nassau, D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schooners Evelyn, Buyer, Liverpool; L. H. Hopkins, Loper, Baltimore, A. J. Bentley & Co.; D. C. Hulse, Tyler, Wilmington, N. C., J. Smith & Co.; C. M. Newins, Leaming, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.; Mary Standish, Kile, Norfolk, Crowell & Paine; Amos Edwards, Somers, Philadelphia, N. L. McCready & Co.; Jonas Smith, Nichols, Savannah N. L. McCready & Co.; Southerner, Baker, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; O. H. Booth, Longstreet, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Ella H. Barnes, Avery, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; L. P. Pharo, Collins, Jacksonville, &c., Van Brunt & Slaght; Gipsey, (Dan.,) Davis, St. Croix, P. Hanford & Co.; Pawnee, Weaver, Norfolk, T. B. Chase & Co.; Annie Jane, (Br.,) McIsaacs, St. John's, N. F., G. H. Brewer; S. H. Merrill, Rowe, Baracoa, R. B. Eldridge; Statesman, Baker, Baltimore, A. Abbott; Helen P., Jones, Philadelphia, A. J. Bentley; Ellie L. Smith, Smith, Philadelphia; Piscataqua, Norton Boston, A. Howes; Willie Dill, English, Beaufort, Thomas & Holmes; Hume, Snow, Portland, J. S. Ingraham; Sybil, (Br.,) Almada, Barbados, Miller & Houghton; F. G. Davis, Doane, St. Kitts, B. J. Wenberg; Anna Sheppard, Bowditch; Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Frances Burrett, Norton, Wilmington, N. C., Thomas & Holmes; James Henry, Church, Boston, Ferguson & Wood.

Arrived.

Steamship William Penn, (Br.,) Billings, London Feb. 19, and Havre 21st, with mdse. and 639 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Had strong gales the entire passage. Feb. 27, lat. 49 30, lon. 31, exchanged signals with one of the Anchor line steamers, bound E.; March 2, lat. 47 30, lon. 38 30, exchanged night signals with one of the Inman steamers, bound E. The W. P. is anchored at Quarantine.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah March 6, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. 9th inst., off Barnegat, fell in with Br. brig Alexander, Thompson, from New-York for Turks Island, dismasted; took her in tow and brought her to the City.

Steamship Delaware, Petrous, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Valley City, Tomlin, Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Carroll, Roffe, Baltimore.

Ship British Lion, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Mann, Liverpool 53 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Whitney & Co. Since Jan. 26 has had a continuation westerly gales; split sails and stove bulwarks.

Ship Caprera, (of Aberdeen,) Henderson, Bombay Nov. 21, and St. Helena Jan. 19, with mdse. and 1 passenger to order. Passed Cape of Good Hope Jan. 7; crossed the equator Feb. 8.

Ship Isabella, (of London,) Copper, Honolulu Nov. 18, with oil and bone to Wm. Wilcox, of New-Bedford, where the vessel is bound. Jan. 7, off Cape Horn, passed a whal. ship, of New-Bedford, supposed the Utopia.

Ship Arracan, (of Boston,) Crowell, Manila Oct. 28, with hemp and sugar to master. Feb. 28, George Cole, of Dungeness, Eng., a seaman, fell overboard and was lost.

Bark Emilie, (Brem.,) Meyer, Rotterdam 52 ds., with mdse. and 27 passengers to C. Luling & Co.

Bark Woizlava, (Meck.,) Molchin, Buenos Ayres 58 ds., with wool and hides to N. D. Carlisle & Son.

Bark Volant, Reagan, Galveston 28 ds., with cotton to Benner, Brown & Pinckney.

Bark Pathfinder, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Creras, Buenos Ayres 68 ds., with hides, &c., to E. F. Davison.

Brig T. H. A. Pitt, Avery, of and from Bermuda Feb. 19, with sugar to Middleton & Co. Sld. in co. with Br. brig Liberty, for Fall River. Schr. Mary Walker and bark Princeton sld. previously.

Brig Aristos, (of Barrington, N. S.,) Crowell, Ponce, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brett, Son & Co. Sld. in co. with brigs Rising Sun, for New-Haven; Cassie Gray, for Portland, and Julia, for St. John, N. B. Brig Two Marys sailed for New-York one day previously.

Brig Costa Rica, Cassady, Aspinwall 24 ds., with rubber, &c., to J. F. Joy. Has been 9 ds. north of Hatteras with strong N. and N. E. winds and snow.

Brig Constancia, (Mex.,) Ramirez, Tampico 25 ds., with hemp, &c., to M. Echeveria & Co. Has had heavy weather and lost jibboom.

Brig Signal, (of St. John, N. B.,) Wallace, Palermo Dec. 15, with fruit and 5 passengers to C. C. Duncan & Co. March 1, lat. 36 15, lon. 67 30, saw a vessel's bowsprit with jibboom attached.

Brig Hermet, (of Turks Island,) Blackart, Porto Cabello 18 ds., with coffee, &c., to Dallett & Bliss. 6th inst., off Barnegat, saw an Ital. brig with loss of foretopgallantmast and jibboom, bound N.

Brig Dolphin, (Olden,) Wragge, Montevideo 63 ds., with hides to master.

Brig Omega, (of Sydney, C. B.,) McGinnis, Mayaguez, P. R., 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to J. V. Onatavia & Co.

Brig Hannah, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Connauton, Bahia 48 ds., with rosewood, hides, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Kures, (of P. E. I.,) Sprague, St. Domingo City 26 ds. with wood, &c., to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brig John B. Campbell, (of Pugwash, N. S.,) Anderson, Manzanilla Feb. 12, with mahogany, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Rising Sun, (of New-Haven,) Scofield, Ponce, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar, &c., to L. W. & D. Armstrong. Is bound to New-Haven.

Brig Ospray (of Quebec,) Poitras, Leith 50 ds., with coal to Edmiston Bros.

Brig Day Spring, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Faulkner, Mayaguez, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Favorite, (of New-Haven,) Duell, St. Kitts 22 ds., with salt, &c., to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Schr. Britannia, (of Arichat, N. S.,) King, Jeremie 17 ds., with logwood, &c., to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Mary Louisa, (of Brixham,) Bovey, Palermo 58 ds., with fruit to A. B. & W. H. Westervelt—vessel to George F. Bulley.

Schr. Lucy S. Watson, Doraty, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to C. Stevens.

Schr. M. C. Hart, (of St. George, Me.,) Hart, Caiberien 15 ds., with sugar to H. W. Loud & Co. The brig Lena sld. for New-York 4 ds. previously.

Schr. Marietta Smith, Preston, New-London, with fish and guano to Thomas Hunt.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, with domestics to Stranahan & Jackson.

Sailed.

Steamships Deutschland, Pereire, Morro Castle, City of Antwerp, Louisiana, Manhattan, Celia, San Francisco, City of Port-au-Prince, Saragossa, Gen. Sedgwick, Tybee, El Cid, Rapidan, Gen. Grant, Hatteras, San Jacinto, Niagara, Sappho, Empire, and others.

Below.

Schr. Mary Collins, from Jamaica.
Schr. Athlete.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 9—Arr. bark John H. Pearson, from Messina; brig Industry, from Demerara; schr. T. A. Ward, from Goree.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 9.—Arr. steamship Moneka, New-York. Sld. brig Marion White, Philadelphia; schrs. Eleanor, Curacoa; Virginia Price, New-York; Ozella and Laura, Baracoa; E. R. J. Sprague and T. J. Frasier, Cuba.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 9.—Sld. steamship Fairbanks, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

RETURNED.—The Br. brig Alexander, Capt. Thompson, hence for Turks Island, returned to this port to-day in tow of steamship Virgo. Capt. T. reports: Left New-York 6th inst., with a cargo of lumber, &c.; same night, in lat. 38 45, lon. 73 15, experienced a terrific gale from N. E., which lasted four hours, during which lost foremast-head, foretopmast, topgallant and royal yards, and everything attached; also bowsprit, jibs and everything with it. Morning of 9th was taken in tow by the steamship Virgo, from Savannah for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 9.—The steamship Tybee arrived at Norfolk this morning. The pilot-boat Maryland boarded yesterday the ships Herman, for New-York; C. B. Hazleton, for Baltimore, from Callao, and the bark Clifton, from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore.

The storm prevailing for 4 days past cleared off to-day, and the fleet of vessels before reported detained in the harbor set sail for their various destinations.

The U. S. supply steamer Memphis arrived here to-day.

The U. S. gunboat Marblehead arrived from the Gosport Navy-yard to-day, where she has been undergoing repairs, and is engaged in adjusting her compasses.

The steamer Delaware, from Newbern, N. C., bound to New-York, put into Norfolk yesterday, short of coal, and sailed to-day.

The following vessels have arrived at Norfolk: schrs. Roxanna, Frank, from Baltimore; Rose S. Kennett, from Boston; Edward Stanley, from Boston; George R. from Baltimore.

Spoken, &c.

James H. Collins—wh. schr., 3 weeks out, clean, Feb. 21, off Porto Rico.

Julia Ann—bark, from Singapore for Boston, Feb. 8, lat. 1 N., lon. 36 W.

Foreign Ports.

At Porto Cabello, Feb. 18, schr. Prairie Flower, for Baltimore in 3 days.

At Jeremie, Feb. 18, bark Ark, for Boston Feb. 25.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 215, March 9, 1867.
40, 28, 59, 39, 61, 71, 3, 15, 29, 18, 4, 68, 44.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 216, March 9, 1867.
75, 8, 36, 51, 35, 15, 7, 72, 56, 60, 59, 22, 48.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 139, Mar 9, 1867.
22, 33, 46, 50, 49, 20, 47, 16, 52, 73, 23, 56, 65.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS NO. 140, March 9, 1867.
4, 72, 71, 56, 30, 67, 43, 24, 3, 13, 29, 11, 18.

NOTICE.—The only legalized Lotteries drawn in the United States are those under the management of MURRAY, EDDY & CO. & FRANCE, MORRIS & CO. The public and others are cautioned against all bogus drawings.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS

of the Georgia State Lotteries.—*Publicly* drawn and *authorized* by the General Assembly of Georgia:
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 41, March 9, 1867.
66, 17, 35, 55, 33, 60, 48, 71, 24, 13, 59.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS NO. 32, March 9, 1867.
65, 33, 2, 13, 34, 53, 39, 55, 1, 19, 11, 45, 60.
GRAND CONSOLIDATED—EXTRA CLASS NO. 51, March 9, 1867.
67, 5, 10, 33, 12, 17, 46, 16, 48, 1, 55.
GRAND CONSOLIDATED—CLASS NO. 36, March 9, 1867.
28, 53, 67, 58, 71, 16, 44, 47, 1, 68, 30, 15, 73.
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